The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, AND COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞"No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, } Proprietors.
J. H. BITTENBENDER, }

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1883.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVII NO 30
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLVII, NO 21

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1W	2W	3M	6	1Y
One inch	$2 00	$3 50	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
Two inches	3 50	4 50	6 00	8 00	13 00
Three inches	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	18 00
Four inches	5 00	7 00	9 00	13 00	20 00
Quarter column	8 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half column	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	50 00
One column	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before insertion except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrators, and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar a year for each line.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the right. Corner of Main and Market streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ext's Building.

C. R. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over 1st National Bank.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
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Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

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Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets, Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
NEW COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 2, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN, Notary Public
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Maize's building, over Billmeyer's grocery.
May 20, '81.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
Attorney-at-Law,
ALSO
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in his building opposite Court House, 2nd floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. apr 13 '83

JOHN C. YOCUM,
Attorney-at-Law,
CATAWISSA, PA.
Office in NEWS ITEM building, Main street.
Member of the American Attorneys' Association.
Collections made in any part of America.
Jan. 5, 1882.

A. K. OSWALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Jackson Building, Rooms 4 and 5.
May 6, 81. BERWICK, PA

RHAWN & ROBINS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

WM. H. SNYDER.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Orangeville, Pa.
Office in Low's Building, second floor, second door to the left.
Can be consulted in German. aug 18 '82

W. E. SMITH,
Attorney-atLaw, Berwick, Pa.
Can be Consulted in German.
ALSO FIRST-CLASS
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
☞Office first door below the post office.

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R. BUCKINGHAM, Attorney-at-Law
Office, Brockway's Building 1st floor, Bloomsburg, Penn'a. may 7, '80-1 f

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office in COLUMBIAN Building. june 24 '81.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN & LOCKSMITH
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA House Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market street.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street.

JAMES REILLY,
Tonsorial Artist,
again at his old stand under EXCHANGE HOTEL, and has as usual a FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and of the public generally. july 16, '80-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
LOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

AGENTS Wanted for handsome illustrated standworks of character, great variety. Books & Bibles Low in price, selling fast, needed everywhere. Liberal terms. Bradley, Garretson & Co., 55 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa. June 30-1y ald

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION
Jan 18, 1883-1y

L. A. SHATTUCK, M. D.
Medical Superintendent of the Sanitarium.
Invalid's Home,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
Devotes special attention to Epilepsy, Nervous Affections, and Diseases of Women.
Patients received at the Sanitarium on reasonable terms for board and treatment.
P. S.—No charge for first consultation.
apr 27, '83

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL
—:o:—
The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.
FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
FLOORING, Etc.
furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.
ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS
furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman.
CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

PLUMBING,
GAS FITTING,
STOVES AND TINWARE.
—:o:—
E. B. BROWER
Has purchased the Stock and Business of I. Hagenbuch, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Plumbing and Gas Fitting a specialty. Tinware, Stoves,
RANGES AND HEATERS,
in a great variety. All work done by
EXPERIENCED HANDS.
Main Street corner of East.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

N. S. TINGLEY,
MERCHANT and CUSTOM TAILOR,
is now fully prepared to furnish
SUITS MADE TO ORDER,
—FROM THE—
BEST MATERIAL
IN THE MARKET AT
REASONABLE RATES
—ALSO TO FURNISH—
Ready--Made SUITS
MADE TO MEASURE, AND
As Good & Cheap
AS CAN BE HAD AT ANY
Ready-Made Establishment.
Orders taken for shirts, made from measurement.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS,
SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

W. H. HOUSE,
—DENTIST,—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office over Bloomsburg Banking Company.
To be open at all hours during the day.
Nov. 28-1y

B. F. SHARPLESS,
FOUNDER AND MACHINIST.
NEAR L. & B. DEPOT, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturer of Plows, Stoves and all kinds of Castings. Large Stock of Tinware, Cook Stoves, Room Stoves, Stoves for heating stores, school houses, churches, &c. Also, large stock of repairs for city stoves of all kinds, wholesale and retail such as Fire Brick, Grates, Lids, Centres, &c., Stove Pipe, Cook Boilers, Spiders, Cake Plates, Large Iron Kettles, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes, all kinds of Plow Points, Mould Boards, Bolts, Plaster, Salt, *BONE MANURE*, &c.
feb 3 1-f

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Aetna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.	$7,078,224
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,166,717
Phœnix, of London	5,966,372
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,976
Hartford of Hartford	3,373,540
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,092,585

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES' N. Y.
READING, PA.
These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of FIRE only
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
North American of Philadelphia
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania
Lancaster, of N. Y.
Nassau, of London.
North British, of London.
Office on Market Street, No. 6, Bloomsburg.
oct. 24, 79-1y

DARBYS
PROPHYLACTIC
FLUID.
A Household Article for Universal Family Use.
Eradicates MALARIA.
For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Diphtheria, Salivation, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Small Pox, Measles, and all Contagious Diseases. Persons waiting on the Sick should use it freely. Scarlet Fever has never been known to spread where the Fluid was used. Yellow Fever has been cured with it after black vomit had taken place. The worst cases of Diphtheria yield to it
Fevered and Sick Persons refreshed and Bed Sores prevented by bathing with Darbys Fluid.
Impure Air made harmless and purified. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.
Contagion destroyed. For Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Piles, Chafings, etc. Rheumatism cured.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use.
Ship Fever prevented.
To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvy cured.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Sting, etc.
I used the Fluid during our present affliction with Scarlet Fever with decided advantage. It is indispensable to the sick-room.—WM. F. SANFORD, Eyrie, Ala.
SMALL-POX and PITTING of Small Pox PREVENTED
A member of my family was taken with Small pox. I used the Fluid; the patient was not delirious, was not pitted, and was about the house again in three weeks, and no others had it.—J. W. PARKINSON, Philadelphia.
Diphtheria Prevented.
The physicians here use Darbys Fluid very successfully in the treatment of Diphtheria.
A. STOLLENWERCK, Greensboro, Ala.
Tetter dried up.
Cholera prevented.
Ulcers purified and healed.
In cases of Death it should be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.
The eminent Physician, J. MARION SIMS, M. D. New York, says: "I am convinced Prof Darbys Prophylactic Fluid is a valuable disinfectant."
Scarlet Fever Cured.
Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
I testify to the most excellent qualities of Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. As a disinfectant and detergent it is both theoretically and practically superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted.—N. T. LUPTON, Prof. Chemistry.
Darbys Fluid is Recommended by
Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia; Rev. CHAS. F. DEEMS, D.D., Church of the Strangers, N. Y.;
Jos. LECONTE, Columbia, Prof. University, S.C.
Rev. J. J. BATTLE, Prof., Mercer University;
Rev. GEO. F. PIERCE, Bishop M. E. Church.
INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOME.
Perfectly harmless. Used internally or externally for Man or Beast.
The Fluid has been thoroughly tested, and we have abundant evidence that it has done everything here claimed. For fuller information get of your Druggist a pamphlet or send to the proprietors,
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, PHILADELPHIA.
August, 82 1y

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
Is a Positive Cure
For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.
A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.
The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.
☞It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and adds on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.
☞Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely.☜
It removes faintness, dizziness, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.
Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3c. stamp. Send for pamphlet.
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
☞Sold by all Druggists.☜ (1)

SAMARITAN
NEVER FAILS.
NERVINE
THE GREAT
NERVE CONQUEROR
The only known *specific* for Epileptic Fits.☜
Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness.☜
Nervous Weakness quickly relieved and cured. Equalled by none in delirium of fever.☜
Neutralizes germs of disease and sickness.
Cures ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores. Cleanses blood, quickens sluggish circulation. Eliminates Boils, Carbuncles and Scaldsㅤ☜
Permanently and promptly cures paralysis. Yes, It is a charming and healthful Aperient.
Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, twin brothers. Changes bad breath to good, removing cause.
Routs biliousness and clears complexion. Charming roseleaf and matchless laxative.☜
It drives Sick Headache like the wind.☜
Contains no drastic cathartic or opiates. Promptly cures Rheumatism by routing it.☜
Restores life-giving properties to the blood.☜
Is guaranteed to cure nervous disorders.☜
Reliable when all opiates fail.☜
Refreshes the mind and invigorates the body. Cures dyspepsia or money refunded.☜
Endorsed in writing by over fifty thousand Leading physicians in U. S. and Europe.☜
Leading clergymen in U. S. and Europe.☜
Diseases of the blood own it a conqueror.☜
For sale by all leading druggists. $1.50.☜
The Dr. S. A. Richmond Medical Co., Propts., St. Joseph, Mo. (2)
Chas. N. Crittenton, Agent, New York City.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
If you have either of these troubles
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
KIDNEY-WORT
Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PHILADELPHIA
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, PICKLES, PURE CIDER, &c., &c.
N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.
☞Orders will receive promptattention

POETICAL.

OVER THE BARS.

'Twas mi'king time and the cows came up
From the meadows sweet with clover,
And stood in the lane, while pretty Jane
Had a quiet chat with the drover—
Such a quiet chat that it scarcely seemed
That a single word was spoken;
While a magic spell with the night dews fell,
And the rythm of the song was unbroken.

The cattle stood at the lovers' side,
Without any show of vexation,
As though impressed with a five bar rest
Was a part of their rest-oration.
And as Jane listened to the notes that came,
Right under the bars and over,
His heart took wing, the silly thing,
And nestled up close to the drover.

She heard him say his home was poor,
That he had nothing but love to give her:
And she smiled content, as though love had spent
Every arrow he had in his quiver;
She smiled content, when the even'ng air
With voices of birds are ringing,
And her lips confessed that a lowly nes.
Should never prevent he'a's 3s.

So over the bars the lovers bean,
In the joy of their sweet comparison;
And their looks declare that poverty never
Shall be a bar to their union;
O, sweetest muse go thread your rhymes
Now under the bars and over;
Where pretty Jane, to the fragrant lane,
Bewitched the heart of the drover.

SELECT STORY.

HALLUCINATION.

The masters of Penny Royal School were a very jolly set of young fellows in the particular year when Septimus Lacy joined the community. There were eight or ten of them, all men in their prime, fresh from college, wearing the bloom of their honors gayly; strong, vigorous, athletic fellows for the most part, accustomed to work and as ready for play as if they had still been among the boys that swarmed into the cricket field when school was up and the matches on Septimus Lacy—a grave, sensible looking young man of 23 or 24—brought his sister with him, and took a quiet lodging of three rooms in the High street of Penny Royal.

Miss Lacy was several years older than her brother, and had already acquired the formed manner and easy bearing of a well-educated woman of the world. Though not regularly handsome, there was some distinction in her figure, which was liberally molded, and graceful in action or in repose. She carried her head well, and had the free, gliding motion proper to a person well proportioned and sensibly clad. Her dress, never remarkable, was always in fine taste—her gowns fitted to perfection—she did not tight-lace. No high-heeled shoe or tight boot cramped her action in walking. Her complexion was clear and good, with a disposition to freckles in the summer time; her hair, of a shade of ruddy brown, lay plentifully about a low, broad brow, betokening thought, and the same color haunted her brown, sun-freckled eyes. She had a way of partly closing them when talking, which made some people nervous, and her conversation was agreeable, particularly to men. It was easy, suggestive, animated, and there was a peculiar tone in her voice that was very attractive. Miss Lucy was a musician, and the fine instrument in her room enabled her to exercise her charming accomplishment on favorable terms. Very pleasant evenings were passed there in a nice, informal way. Friends would drop in to talk or to play a rubber. Miss Lacy would sometimes take a hand, or more frequently discourse soft music in a soliloquizing way, which disturbed nobody, and delighted appreciative ears. Young Derwent Percival would loll back in a low chair, listening silently, and musing on scenes that somehow came back to him from the past, with the sound of the weird things she played. Her long fingers would wander about the keys in a vagrant fashion, now twining through an arabesque, then skipping through the mazes of some wild Hungarian melody which made his heart throb excitedly, and a strange craving to dance came over him. Then a grave, sighing andante from some ancient master would hush and lull his soul to silence and bring to him, as he sat there, the singing of the river in his father's garden as it sang in the days when he lay by its margin conning his Cæsar or devouring a romance. And through all came the voices of the whist players, as the rubber was lost or won. The queen of hearts would win her trick to the solemn measure of a funeral march, and a gay troubadour's ditty celebrate the revoke of Tom Brown, who had an evil trick of revoking, and always declared Miss Lucy's music tripped up his wits and led him astray. Then the party would break up with laughter and a glass of beer, and Derwent Percival would say, with his eyes cast down, for he was a shy man: "Thank you, Miss Lacy. It's quite wonderful, the effect of your playing! It sets me dreaming of all sorts of old things."

He was a big, handsome young fellow, this Percival—Miss Lacy thought, the handsomest man she had ever seen. She would steal a glance at him out of the corners of her half-closed eyes, as she sat playing. Once he met it and blushed horribly. A woman's eye always discomfitted him. There was a girl in a country parish fifty miles away whose soft, fair face dwelt in his heart and kept it fresh and pure with her innocent gaze, which yet abashed him when he was beside her. He had never dared to meet it full and tell sweet Frances Lorrimer that the one hope of his life had grown round a vision of those blue eyes of hers, smiling kindly into his. As Miss Lacy softly touched her chords he lay wondering if ever he should kiss that fair face of his dream and call her by name and touch her hand and know it was his own. Miss Lacy little knew the apparitions she evoked with her spells. They did not reveal themselves to her. Only the ass saw the angel of the Lord as he stood in the way.

The other young men were not slow to note the fascination of Miss Lacy's piano, and rallied Percival unmercifully.

"Pooh! what fellows you are," he would cry, good-naturedly enough. No one could offend Percival. But Miss Lacy was not of so easy a temper. It annoyed her excessively to detect furtive smiles on several faces when she passed the young master in the school court on her way to chapel of a Sunday morning. Old Mr. Scatcherd was intolerable, with his roguish eye always on the watch for something to feed his sense of the humorous. How wicked he looked, and how absurdly shy Percival was, for a man of his standing. Some men were, and could not help it, the best of men often. He would shake it off under the influence of a sensible woman. The next vacant boarding house was promised to Percival. He would have to marry. Miss Lacy liked boys, and was easily at home with them. A home of her own would be very convenient to her, for Septimus was going to be married, and then she would be very lonely and not too well off. She was a sociable woman, and liked the prospect of a lone maiden life in lodgings but little. Nothing would be more suitable than a proposal from Derwent Percival. He was perhaps a year or two younger than herself, but would doubtless see the inexpediency of asking a young, giddy girl to be mistress of a household of schoolboys. When the mind of man or woman is possessed of a fixed idea, it is astonishing how soon all accidental surroundings accommodate themselves to the situation devised by fancy. Mr. Percival became Miss Lacy's fixed idea. She arranged herself, so to speak, mentally and bodily—postured befittingly. But all this in secret: no whisper, no blush, no girlish airs, no murmured confidence even in the ear of her chief woman friend—perhaps her only woman friend—Mrs. Urquhart—loyal, unconventional, warm-hearted, hot-tempered, outspoken little Mrs. Urquhart, who never watched or suspected anybody, and for all her sharp tongue had a sweet, disarming truthfulness and honorableness rare in women.

Now, as Miss Lacy sat at home one afternoon, reviewing her position, in her easy way, with small luxurious surroundings denoting the temperament and style of the woman—the Saturday Review in her hand and a great saucer of roses at her elbow, white her shapely foot, in black silk stockings and dainty slipper, rested in the warm fur of a huge Persian cat, curled up like a footstool—there came a knock at the door, and Percival put in his handsome head.

"Oh, Miss Lacy, excuse me; I thought your brother was here, and I want—but I won't disturb you—any time will do."

"Pray, pray, come in, Mr. Percival," said she in the quiet, pleasant, reassuring way that always put him at ease, and drove all memory of his friends' jokes out of his head. She rose to greet him; "What do you want? I want somebody to talk to, so don't be afraid of disturbing me; I'm perfectly idle this morning."

There was a delightful air of the doles far niente about Miss Lacy and her sitting room. Mr. Percival found a comfortable chair so close at hand that he had simply to sit down in it. He sat down and felt very much at home. "It was only the second volume of 'Froude,' Miss Lacy, which I was going to borrow for half an hour."

She picked a large rosebud out of the saucer and tossed it to him lightly.

"The sweetest of all roses," cried she, "La France!" Will that do instead.

What made her say this? How could she tell? How could she guess? Of course it was accidental, yet it was the name of the woman he loved; Frances Lorrimer was always "France" to those who loved her. He smelt the rose, and owned that it was sweet. And he felt very kindly to Septimus Lacy's sister at that moment. What clever creatures women were, to be sure, he mused—how fresh and sweet and orderly the rooms they inhabited! He leaned forward, and began to chat pleasantly.

"I have often thought lately I should like to ask you a question, Miss Lacy," said he—"you are always so kind and indulgent to me! I wish I had the courage to do it now," he continued, beginning to blush and to stutter, and vigorously smelling his rose.

"Take courage," she said very softly, looking at him with half-closed eyes.

"You are so sympathetic, you see, and so clever, and so—"

He paused, looking up at her to see if she were laughing at him; but, no! her face only wore a look of half-maternal interest.

"I know so little of the ways of ladies," he said, "that I am always afraid of putting my foot into it; but I do believe you would help a poor, blundering fellow out. You see, Miss Lacy, I've something on my mind."

"Yes?" she said, quietly interrogative.

"I suppose I shall have to set up my house presently," he went on—"a terrible undertaking for a bachelor."

"Well," said she, encouragingly, "there's a ready remedy."

His face brightened, but he shook his head.

"Now, do you think, do you really think," said he, "that I might venture to think asking a lady, clever and awfully pretty—" (He was looking down now, and lost a flitting expression in his companion's face which beautified it wonderfully.) "It's so much trouble for a lady, you see."

"Trouble?" said Miss Lacy. "Dear me, no! You are too modest, Mr. Percival. The right sort of a lady will not mind trouble."

He rose uneasily and came nearer. Her heart beat a little quicker than usual.

"Well, perhaps not, if I only knew how to put it to her! It isn't every lady who would care to share—"

"Well," laughed Miss Lacy, "you can only find out by asking her."

"To be sure; and if you think, Miss Lacy—you who know the place and the people, and the kind of life and all that—"

She had pillowed her cheek on her hand, and was watching him with curious tenderness.

"I think the woman would be a goose that refused you," she said, and then the door opened and Septimus came in, in his lost, dreamy way, and—

"Hallo, Percival, I've been hunting you," he said. "I've just left that book in your room—'Froude,' you know. What do you say to a walk over to King's Comet? We could do it by 6 easily."

"To be sure, with pleasure," said Percival, rising; and in three minutes they were gone, and Miss Lacy had not heard the word she was waiting for.

She frowned and tapped her foot impatiently. "He will come back," she said to herself, "or he will write," and went to the window and looked out dreaming. "What a boy he is? What a dear, engaging, simple-hearted boy! Oh, he must come back to-morrow, perhaps to-night!" She crossed into her bedroom and sat down before the mirror. "You will be a happy woman, after all," she said, nodding to her own reflection.

But Percival did not come back, and he never wrote. When he returned from his walk he found a telegram summoning him to his mother. She was dying, and he started off by the night train to London.

The Easter holidays came on, and Penny Royal was deserted by that part of the population that hung about and around the school. Boys went home and masters went a-traveling. Septimus married and made for Italy. Mrs. Urquhart departed to a seaside cottage at Sonneton, where she spent a large part of every year. And Miss Lacy, after paying a few visits, returned rather sadly to Penny Royal and took a tiny lodging just large enough for herself and her piano. Her position was not nearly so pleasant as it had been before. She missed the lively, informal entrances and exits of her brother's rooms. She seldom met Mr. Percival and almost fancied he avoided her, and just at this time her small income was reduced by the failure of an unlucky investment. She bethought her of Mrs. Urquhart and craved the comfort of her friendly countenance. She appealed out of her dreary mental desert spiritedly.

"Find me some work if you can. I am lonely, out of spirits, and out of pocket. You know what I can do, and I feel that I should like for a time to leave Penny Royal."

Mrs. Urquhart at once bestirred herself as a friend should, and devised a scheme of relief. Half a dozen pupils were gathered together, out of the homesteads of Sonneton, cozy rooms were taken and Miss Lacy arrived with her music books and French grammars one lovely spring evening on the top of the Sonneton coach, comfortably wrapped in a fur cloak, and alighted at the inn door, where her friend waited to welcome her.

The coach was full that day. Old Sir Joseph Osborne was inside, with his rugs and his crutches, and his man, and his bag of dry biscuits, and his gouty leg; and a new married couple not yet awakened from love's first dream, who cooed together on the roof softly all the way; and four young lads and their tutor, innocently planning their six hours a day with the classics, was in peace and fresh air, and destined to find there a spell more potent than those ancient ones could wield, in the real presence of the things they imagined; for here

The working seas advance to wash the shore,
Soft whispering sighs along the leafy woods
And mountains whistle to the murmuring floods.

Will the boys sit poring over books when the trout is leaping in the river and the sea rolling in gloriously upon the beach in the beams of the morning sun? Shut Virgil up, pitch old Stubbs into the corner, and out into the world that is all alive with the awakening spring:

On the green turf your careless limbs display,
And celebrate the Mighty Mother's day.

Mrs. Urquhart cheered up her friend and drove the pupils away from their lessons in her own imperious fashion when the mornings came that everyone must bathe, or climb a hill, or run down to the beach to see the tide come in. Who ever worked hard at Sonneton? She knew everybody, and carried her friend everywhere, and here Miss Lacy regained the agreeable consciousness that she was not left outside the world she lived in—dolefullest sensation in this world to flesh and blood.

A trifling adventure which occurred on one of these rambles set the indicator on the weather-glass to "change," and turned the current of Miss Lacy's fortunes in their predestined channel. Mrs. Urquhart, stumbling over an unlucky loop of the bramble vine, fell and dislocated her ankle, three miles from home or any human habitation or help save Miss Lacy's presence and ready wits. Sir Joseph Osborne, driving that afternoon through the valley, very dull and cross in spite of the sunshine and the wooing breeze, swearing at the hills, and vowing he would go to Malvern in the morning, beheld the handsome, brown-eyed woman he knew by sight approaching his carriage door.

"Sir Joseph," she said, in her clear, quiet way, "I have Mrs. Urquhart here, unable to move." And the testy old man, looking out, saw that lady prone beneath a birchen tree.

"What? what?" he cried, putting his hand to his ear to catch the story. "Madame, personally, I am unfortunately helpless."

"Only the use of your carriage home, Sir Joseph. Don't stir; your man and I can arrange it."

Sir Joseph watched the strong, supple, capable woman, as she supported her friend, with the keen, observant glance peculiar to him. Her voice entered his ears without effort. She sat opposite to him as they drove homeward, and he was aware of something harmonious and soothing about her movements, her touch, her presence. Mrs. Urquhart was confined to her couch for some weary weeks, and Sir Joseph called every day to inquire and cadole and discuss the weather and talk to Miss Lacy, who was in constant attendance upon her suffering patient.

You have made a conquest," said that lively little lady. "What do you say, my dear? I'm afraid he'd last a little under fostering care. Be sure and have a handsome settlement."

Then Miss Lacy told her secret—the secret which was fretting her inwardly. "I shall do better," said she, "if I can marry Derwent Percival."

She poured out the foolish woman's story with all the glamour and exaggeration of a woman's fancy, and Mrs. Urquhart listened and keenly sympathized as her friend revealed the troubles, passions, hopes, and doubts that were poisoning her life.

"He loves me," said Miss Lacy. "It is the odious gossips of Penny Royal that keep us apart. His sensitive shyness is unequaled. Oh, I know him! I have studied him." She shed a tear or two.

"You are certain you are not deceived?" said Mrs. Urquhart, with solemn eyes.

"Deceived? Quite impossible! He made me an offer one day which I should have accepted, but just at the critical moment Septimus came in—provoking creature!—and we have not had another opportunity. He has misinterpreted something. I should have been a happy woman, and I should have made him happy. The last time I saw him his wistful look went to my heart. The atmosphere at Penny Royal is full of mocking laughter. That Mr. Scatcherd had jested away my happiness I am convinced. Ah! if Percival were only here in this peaceful paradise, everything would be settled directly."

"Shall I ask him to come?" said Mrs. Urquhart.

"Ah! no, no; no not think of it." But Mrs. Urquhart did think of it. She mused and pondered, and at last she boldly plunged into the rescue of two perishing parted lovers, and resolved on a gallant effort to save all. She sat down and wrote to Mr. Percival, she flattered herself, skilfully.

"I know you are an angler," scribbled she. "What do you say to a week at Sanneton? The Mayfly is out and the river is in a splendid condition. Perhaps it may be an inducement to you if I say our mutual friend Miss Lacy is here, invaluable to me. I have heard from her at last, dear Mr. Percival, all the story of the trouble and difficulties of your courtship—of the proposal you made, which she was never able to answer. Need I say what sincere pleasure it will give me if I can aid in any way to bring about too explanation you mutually desire. She does not know I am writing to you. Do not betray, but give me the intense pleasure of knowing I have been instrumental in making two people happy."

She posted her letter and waited. In two days she received her answer:

DEAR MRS. URQUHART: I am exceedingly sorry I cannot avail myself of your kind invitation to Sanneton. My holiday is arranged elsewhere. Your letter has sorely perplexed me. I can only be explicit. Miss Lacy is, I fear, laboring under some extraordinary hallucination. I certainly never have entertained for her any sentiment beyond a sincere respect and cordial liking. I have never in my life dreamed of making her a proposal of marriage, and it is perhaps better to say at once that my affections have been long engaged in another quarter. Leaving you to decide how best to disabuse her mind, and with sincerest gratitude to yourself for your most friendly, though mistaken, attempt to promote my happiness, believe me, very faithfully yours,

DERWENT PERCIVAL.

Mrs. Urquhart sat perfectly still. She was more astounded and angry than she had ever been in her life. That she should have been duped, and that Miss Lacy should have been capable of such folly, awakened the bitterest sentiments. Shame, vexation and perplexity took hold of her and shook her like a storm. Had Miss Lacy been deceived? Or was she a deceiver? There were women who fancied every man was in love with them; but Miss Lacy was no fool. "She is coquetting now with the old man," she said to herself, and lost self command in a paroxysm of wounded pride and indignation. The little woman was in a towering passion. It was under the influence of the vehement recoil that her next interview with Miss Lacy took place. Its result bore testimony to the ruinous nature of a breach between bosom friends. Shocked and humiliated by the final overthrow of her castle in the air, and embittered by the bitterness of her friend, Miss Lacy yet emerged from the ruins with some measure of dignity. She made an effort to appease and recapture her friend, but Mrs. Urquhart's wrath burned too fiercely and her epithets stung. At the insufferable word "degradation" Miss Lacy stood up, restored to her normal attitude of easy nonchalance. "I make no allowance for your excitement," she said, "but you will soon recover. Only your vanity is wounded, Mrs. Urquhart. My deeper hurt is naturally of secondary moment. I will leave you to get cool. We have blundered all around," she added, with supreme imperti nance.

"We have blundered!" cried Mrs. Urquhart, with flashing eyes. It was the last word ever exchanged between these women, who never forgave each other

Meanwhile Derwent Percival, convinced by this untoward little incident that it would be wise to steer for the heven of matrimony, stole down at Easter to the quiet hamlet where Frances Lorrimer passed her maiden days. When he stood at last at her gate, the gates of her mother's house, a tender tremor passed through him, and he leaned upon the wooden bar, quietly dreaming. He was near her. Somewhere not far off she moved in the beautiful calm of her simple, earnest life. He had a fortnight before him. It was the very moment for wooing. All nature was setting the example. The rooks were cawing in the tall limes overhead—the primroses were out everywhere, delicate, dewy and fair. Then a hearty voice hailed him, the voice of an ancient friend, fellow and tutor of New College, for three years vicar of Brent.

"Hello! Percival—I didn't know you were expected here. I wrote to you this morning."

"Did you, Brandon? Well, was your news particular?"

"Decidedly so—an amazing thing has happened—that I should live to tell it! I'm going to be married, you know after all."

"News, indeed!" cried Percival, laughing. "What! after all your vows and stern denunciations of the sex?"

"Ah! that was all very well once upon a time, but I am sl

THE COLUMBIAN.

O. E. Elwell,
J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1883.

A judicial apportionment bill has been agreed upon.

Late dispatches announce the death of Cetewayo, King of the Zulus.

Gen. E. O. C. Ord died on Monday at Havana, Cuba, of yellow fever, aged sixty five.

Captain Webb, the English swimmer, lost his life on Tuesday by attempting to swim the whirlpool rapids in the Niagara river.

It is said that Don Cameron will not return from Europe until 1885. Quay and Magee will steal the state from him by that time.

The telegraph operators throughout the country struck last week. There was great inconvenience caused in the large cities by obstruction to business.

The Republican candidate for State Treasurer is variously mentioned by the press of the State as Livesy, Livisy, Livesey, Livezy, Livzey, with a dozen other possible combinations to hear from and the campaign not half over.

The Democratic State convention meets at Harrisburg next Wednesday. It will nominate capable men as candidates for Auditor General and State Treasurer, who will be the candidates of the whole party, and not the mere creatures of any political boss. There are no indications as to who may be named.

The Republicans are hoping to carry Ohio at the October election. Well, why should not they do this? The Democrats expect to carry Missouri at the next election. It is no triumph for either of the parties to carry these States respectively. But the fact that there is a doubt about Ohio, shows the weakness of the Republicans. In this doubt is where the trouble lies.

The *Daily Legislative Record* continues to come safely to hand. Under the present reform administration it is only from six to seven weeks behind the current date.—*Wilkes-barre Record.*

The last Republican Legislature adjourned in June, and the last copy of the *Legislative Record* was sent out in October, only four months behind time. The present administration seems to have improved on this, anyway.

It is now admitted that the Republican slate for state candidates was made up by Quay, Cameron and Magee before the convention, and the machine was to have been run by the bosses as usual. But Magee went back on his promises to Quay and Passmore, and nominated Livsey. Of course this must be true, because they tell it themselves. Intelligent Democrats and independent Republicans look upon the story simply as a blind to cover the tracks of the machine.

It is the duty of the democratic members of the House to insist on an apportionment, and they will be upheld by the party in remaining at their posts until the constitution is complied with. If no apportionment should be made before the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, a plank should be adopted in the platform denouncing the republican Senate for refusing to comply with the law, for prolonging the session unnecessarily, at great expense to the State, and calling upon the democrats to insist on a just appertionment before adjournment. The republicans have two objects in view in resisting. They have a larger delegation in Congress now than they can possibly get under any other distribution, and they hope to put the responsibility of the extra session on the Governor by making it a failure. The democrats are right and they should stick, notwithstanding the constant cry of the *Times* and other republican papers, to adjourn.

Representative McNamara of Bedford made a strong speech in the House on Tuesday on the apportionment question. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Should the grand old commonwealth of Pennsylvania be ruled by a people by whom I for one would not be ruled in any way. I am proud to state that I am a citizen of the grandest state in the Union, and Pennsylvania should have just, fair apportionments. The republicans make a great howl about tariff, yet by violating their solemn oaths in depriving the people of Pennsylvania of a just apportionment they jeopardize the entire congressional delegation to the federal congress from this state. Where would the tariff issue be without Pennsylvania's powerful voice? Yet they claim to be for tariff and in favor of the workingmen. There is no use disguising the fact that an apportionment must be made on the basis of the relative strength of the two great political parties. We say to you we will give you a majority of five in the Pennsylvania delegation to congress. Which is on the basis that the republicans have a majority of 150,000, whilst they only gave Garfield 37,000 majority over Hancock in 1880, and at this time the democrats have the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of internal affairs and the lower branch of the legislature. But they say this was brought about by a quarrel in the republican party. Did all the other northern states which elected democratic governors have a Wolfe and a Stewart? No. It was the uprising of an indignant people placing the seal of eternal condemnation on the party who for years have disregarded the action of the people.

A PARTNERSHIP EXAMPLE.

"Let us look at this question in a business point of view. Suppose two men would enter into a partnership—a democrat and a republican. The republican would put in $444,000—the democrat $407,000, each contributing his entire time and energy to the business. The net profits are $28,000. Would it be right for the republican to take $18,000 of the profits and give the democrat $10,000. Would a court of justice so distribute the net gain between the two partners? Will you say so? If you will, I guarantee you are afraid to make the statement in a thunder storm. Let any republican rise in his place and explain why they are entitled to this advantage—convince us by argument and facts and stop waiving the bloody shirt. The war is over long ago. I wait for a reply."

The *Patriot* of Wednesday publishes extracts from a number of letters received by Governor Pattison from prominent men all over the state. They commend his manly and independent course thus far during his administration.

THE SURPLUS FUND.

The plank in the republican platform endorsing Wharton Barker's scheme for distributing the surplus in the government treasury among the States was adopted without due consideration and is denounced by leading republicans as impracticable and burdensome to the people. If the government has more money than it knows what to do with, Congress should pass laws that will prevent the accumulation of an unnecessary surplus. The abolition of internal revenue would accomplish this. There is no reason why the people should be obliged to pay taxes on very many articles of daily consumption simply to raise a fund to be paid back to the States. The costs of collection of this money and the expenses of the huge machinery necessary to conduct the department, come directly from the pockets of the consumers, and by far the better way is to leave it there. Barker's scheme, endorsed by the republican party of this State, furnishes sufficient reason why every man who wishes his taxes reduced, and does not believe in being robbed of his money for the benefit of office holders, should vote the democratic ticket this fall.

Arthur can Nominate Himself.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

Mr. Arthur's presidential candidacy is no longer a matter for good-natured jest. It is true that he has made no personal expression of a desire to be renominated. But his friends among the politicians are beginning to display an activity on his behalf which he has made no attempt to check, and it is reported by those who have observed closely his inclinations that the subject of a renomination is far from displeasing to him.

The fact is that his nomination can be very easily consummated by putting forth a little exertion and by judiciously using the patronage at his command. Of the 410 votes, which the successful candidate in the republican convention must have, 306 will come from the south—that is to say from the adventurers, bummers and pap-suckers of the republican party. As the southern delegations will be made up almost solidly of office-holders and office-seekers, they will instinctively turn to the fountain head of official power without much persuasion on the part of the president.

He will thus need but a little more than one hundred votes in the northern delegation. He has no rival in his administration who will stand in his way. Does anyone suppose that if he makes the effort he will fail to secure them? The question is, Will Mr. Arthur make the effort? If he does the chances are that he will be the candidate of his party.

Going for the Lawyers.

A Bellefonte paper makes some plain remarks about an institution which our people know something about—some of them to their sorrow. We print the article:

"Victims of the Lycoming Fire Insurance fraud should see John G. Love, Esq., and join in a united effort of resistance to this band of robbers. Facts in our possession warrant the belief that this outrage upon the people can be successfully met, therefore we advise all the policy holders to resist these unjust assessments. Those who do not may expect to pay every dollar of their premium notes before they see the end of this outrageous business and in addition one per cent. on the amount insured. The mistake that was made two years ago was that the board of officers were not all arrested for purjury and conspiracy to defraud and the lawyers on the committee that were sent from Bellefonte to investigate the affairs of the company who came home and reported that the officers of the company had been making false reports for years, and then solicited the job of collecting these unjust assessments, should have been prosecuted for joining the conspiracy. Their action in trying to fill their pockets by fees for these collections at the expense of their neighbors will not help their business in the future or add any lustre to their characters.

A Misused Word.

From the Boston Traveller.

Perhaps the best abused word in the language is "professor." There appears to be a mania for attaching it to all sorts and conditions of men. Time was when the word carried with it a certain significance, but nowadays that significance is found only in its insignificance. A fledgling of one-and-twenty, who, to use the expression of Ephraim Smooth, "rubbeth the hair of the horse against the bowels of the cat," or, in other words, plays the fiddle, is dubbed a professor; the bruiser, whose only ambition is to knock out of all semblance of humanity the face of his opponent, is a "professor of the manly art;" the negro who polishes your boots for the munificent remuneration of five cents, is perforce a professor; the collector of the city's garbage and the driver of the street sweeping machine are professors; and so also is the operator to whose tender mercies you submit your chin to be reaped with serious misgivings concerning the safety of your throat, and so on *ad infinitum*. This may be all right, for it is a levelling age, and what right has any man, no matter what his moral or intellectual standing, to possess and enjoy a title, which his fellow man, no matter how far down in the social scale he may be, has not the same right to appropriate? But, for all that, the indiscriminate use of the word borders on absurdity, and if there is any significance whatever in the use of the title; if it carries with it any particular honor, or if it is symbolical of any especial fitness as applied to the teacher of any of the liberal arts and science, then it should be applied only to those who are entitled by high intellectual standing to rightly wear it.

Some of the Republican organs are deeply grieved over the expenses of the extra session. The refusal to give the people just representation and the violation of the Constitution are to them matters of small concern compared with the expense to the Treasury. But why should they complain of the expense, when it will all come out of Pennsylvania's share of the surplus revenues?—*Record.*

Miss Mary Packer, of Manch Chunk, recently purchased the Belford property on Broadway for $20,000, on the lower end of which is soon to be erected at her expense a fine Parish school building attached to which is to be a residence for the teachers in charge.

Trade Dollar History.

EX-SECRETARY SHERMAN TELLS IT IN EXACT DETAIL.

Secretary Folger has addressed a letter to Mr. James C. Holland, jr., M. D., of Brooklyn, New York, in regard to the trade dollar, of which the following is a copy: I have to acknowledge the receipt by reference from the president of the 11th instant, concerning the trade dollar. The gist of the newspaper slip enclosed therein by you, so far as the executive branch of the government is concerned, is contained in this sentence: "President Arthur has ample authority to order their receipt at the treasury the same as the standard silver dollars." As the resolution has not concluded that it has no authority to order such treasury officers to receive trade dollars as indicated in your letter.

Very respectfully,
CHARLES J. FOLGER.

SHERMAN ON THE SUBJECT.

Folger encloses a copy of a letter written by Secretary Sherman in regard to the issue of the trade dollar, and the depreciation in its value. Secretary Sherman, after quoting the text of the act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coinage of the trade dollar, says: "As the name indicates the purpose of this coin was for trade, not for circulation, though by classifying it with other silver coins the law made it a legal tender to the amount of five dollars in any one payment. At the time of the passage of the act the actual value of this dollar, including the charge of one and one-fourth cents for coinage, was a little more than $1.04 in gold."

THE CIRCULATION IN CHINA.

Under such circumstances there could be no object for the owner to put the coins into circulation, and consequently they were exported mostly to China where, from the lack of a circulating medium these pieces, convenient in size and bearing the guarantee of a great government as to their weight and fineness, obtained an extensive circulation and created a market for the silver of the Pacific states as intended by the act. After a few months, however, an unforeseen depreciation in the value of silver bullion occurred, and in the early part of 1876 this depreciation reached such a point that one dollar in gold would purchase more than the necessary amount of silver for a trade dollar and pay for its coinage. Under such conditions dealers in bullion found a profit in putting trade dollars into circulation at par in the Pacific states where the currency was upon a gold basis, but the coin being a legal tender for only five dollars, its circulation was necessarily limited in amount as well as restricted in the locality. The people of the Pacific states, however, objected to its use at all for circulation, and the attention of congress having been called to the matter on the 8th day of May, 1876, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, introduced into the house a bill, the third section of which repealed the legal tender qualities of these coins.

COINED ACCORDING TO LAW.

On the 10th of July following, Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, reported the measure to the house urging its adoption. No objection was made and it became a law July 22, 1876, without modifications or an opposing voice or vote in either house as follows; "That the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to limit from time to time the coinage thereof to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand from the same up to the time (except a few days), and for several months thereafter. The trade dollar cost more than a paper currency dollar, and consequently none of the coins got into circulation in other than the Pacific states. Owing to the depreciation of the paper currency, however, in the fall of 1877 the trade dollar became of less value than the paper dollar, and in December of that year a large number of them were put into circulation at their face value, at a profit to the owner of bullion, apprehensive of such misuse of the coins. On the 15th of October in that year I ordered the discontinuance of their coinage at the mint at Philadelphia, and four days later at the other mints. Meanwhile this department, had uniformly stated that the trade dollar possessed a commercial value depending upon the price of silver bullion. It will be seen that the coins were put into circulation months after the passage of the act taken from them their legal tender character, mainly after the coinage had ceased. But in their use as money the department has never had any interest or derived any profit. For the expense of their coinage the owner of the bullion reimbursed the government, and this ended the connection of the government with the transaction. At no time and on no account have they ever been received or paid by the treasury, and it isa cause of regret that so many of our people should have accepted them at their face value, thus enabling their owners to put them into circulation at a considerable profit. Under date of July 25, 1878, the director of the mint published tables from which the value of these coins can be ascertained and the terms on which they are received at the mint. He does not desire any one to dispose of them at such a rate. The law under which the department buys bullion with which to coin the standard silver dollars requires the same to be bought at the market price, and it can purchase trade dollars only as bullion. Possibly in time these coins will find a ready market in China at nearly or quite their face value on circulation coin. In this connection permit me to correct any misapprehensions as to the purpose and effect of the director's circular. As early as August 24, 1876, the department informed an inquirer that the trade dollar had only a market value, and this information has been reported scores of times and published by the press throughout the country. To avoid the labor of prepariag manuscript letters the director embodied the information in a circular, adding thereto tables for the computation of such value. There was no new decision involved in the circular, though possibly its publication may have hastened the depreciation of the coins to their true value, an event which was inevitable, and could not have been much longer delayed.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says: The demand for domestic sizes of coal is fully equal to the production, and most of the operators are sold up for the month. The trade never looked better at this time of the year, and the indications are all favorable for an unusually brisk fall business. The improvement in the iron market continues, and the furnace men are therefore hopeful of a speedy resumption of a good business. This is all that is needed to stimulate traffin in the larger sizes of Anthracite, which are now to some extent, a drag upon the trade. It looks now as though the crisis in the year's trade had been passed, and no further suspension will be necessary.

The Informer Carey.

DIFFICULTY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD IN GETTING RID OF HIM.

Dublin Despatch to London Daily News.

The story of James Carey's banishment will perhaps never become fully known; but such particulars as have leaked out are sufficiently interesting for publication. It is well known that the government found great difficulty in getting rid of Carey. Some doubts are entertained as to whether all Carey's letters to Judge Morris about the Trinity ward election petition and the letter to the Town Clerk requesting that the notice of the meetings of the corporation should be sent to him, though undoubtedly genuine in the sense of having been written by Carey, were not written by him at the instigation of others, in order to throw the Fenian party off the scent and render their efforts to trace his movements on leaving the prison futile. But there can be no doubt that he gave trouble to the government in respect of his persistent demand for a written pardon and his equally persistent claim to a money reward for his services as an informer. Carey also claimed that he should have protection whether he left the country or remained in it. None of these demands were complied with. It was decided not to give him a written pardon and he is thus technically still in the position of a man who may be tried for his life. Lord Spencer was equally firm in refusing to recognize Carey's claim to any portion of the reward, and the result is that the arch informer has gone to a foreign shore with some means of his own, but without these being in any way supplemented by public money. Carey was not entitled to any reward. He only came forward when he could not save his neck without doing so. He saved his neck and that was all he was entitled to. Some weeks ago the preliminary steps were taken of separating the brothers Carey in jail and, by stopping all visits to them, conveying the impression that they had left the country or, at all events, that they had been removed from Kilmainham Jail. On Monday night last an officer high in Dublin detective service presented himself at the prison after lock-up hours, and when all the officers except the governor and deputy governor had disappeared, and produced an order for the delivery of James Carey. The order was complied with, and Carey and the detective officer took their places in a cab which was in waiting for them outside, and drove into the city. This done, Carey was obviously in the power of the officer, and was compelled to submit to his terms, which were that he should leave the country and go abroad, his passage being paid to his destination, but no further assistance whatever being given to him. Carey demurred strongly to these terms, but he was given the alternative of accepting them or being left unprotected in the streets of Dublin. Thus driven to bay he chose the first-mentioned alternative. He was conveyed the same night to Kingstown in the cab in which he had been brought from Kilmainham. He slept on the steamer, and, accompanied by a detective, crossed to Holyhead, and thence to London, whither his family had been already removed in detachments, along with other informers and their families, notably Robert Farrall, to whose disclosures in the first instance the discovery of the perpetrators of the Park murders may be said to be due. So well managed were the entire arrangements that the detective who accompanied Carey on board the steamer which was to convey him to his destination and who handed him his passage warrant enclosed in a sealed envelope was not aware of Carey's destination. That destination, it can only be said, is in some part of the eastern hemisphere. No more definite conjecture can be formed, as the steamer is one of a line which has numerous ports of call, any one of which may be the port of debarkation for James Carey.

ITEMS.

Mrs. Frances Marie Howe, formerly Mrs. Scoville, Guiteau's sister, has brought an action against her late husband for alimony in the Chicago courts.

The banks of the Susquehanna furnish a large number of the frogs sold in the Philadelphia and New York markets. Fred. Waller, of Marietta, recently killed 130 in a few hours.

A fire at Montgomery Station, Lycoming county, early Saturday morning destroyed the planing mill of Barber & Henderson and the general store of Henderson & Scully. The loss on the planing mill and stock is $35,000; insurance, $12,000.

The Brooklyn bridge is proving a white elephant, so the papers say. The income is only about at the rate of $400,000 a year, while the interest on the sum it cost is a little over a million dollars annually.

Large swarms of locusts have made their appearance on the east end of Long Island since Monday, and are causing wide-spread damage among the corn and grain fields. They have already extended over a territory of nearly twenty miles square and are rapidly spreading westward. The farmers of the infected districts are employing men and boys to kill them.

The records of the Treasury Department show that Lillie Langtry is the owner of $12,700 in three and a half per cent. government bonds. She will receive the interest on her bonds for the first time on the first of August next. The treasury officials have been directed to forward the interest to the account of Lillie Langtry, Union Stock Bank, England.

There has been formed at Chicago a "single wheel buggy company," with a capital of $2,800,000. Mr. William Vogie is the inventor. The *Tribune* says: "The latter consists of a wheel which will be attached to a horse by means of a pair of buggy shafts, and which will carry at the other end a buggy seat. The inventor claims that by means of his new contrivance absolute safety in driving is secured, as the wheel can only tip or turn over in case the horse does the same thing. Besides, he claims that his new vehicle can get anywhere a horse can get, and that the horse will be able to make greater speed in this contrivance than in any sulky of the old pattern."

CANDIDATES

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
ROBERT BUCKINGHAM,
OF BLOOMSBURG.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

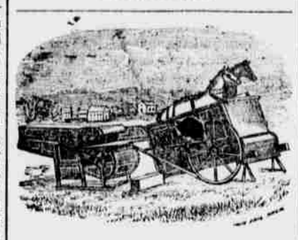
H. V. WHITE,
OF BLOOMSBURG.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

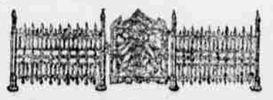
An Old Soldier's
EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882.
"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
as a cough remedy.
"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.
"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."
Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.



Farmers and Threshers
wishing to purchase first-class articles of
THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS,
ALSO,
One and Two-Horse Tread Powers.
with Threshers and Shakers, will do well to call on or address J. M. HULSHIZER,
Light Street, Columbia county, Pa.
All work warranted. Send for price list and give me a trial. No better machines are manufactured for this section of the country.
July 20-3m

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES
Suitable for
Yards,
Cemetery Lots
and
Public Grounds.
—:o:—
The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.



For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Set up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.
Prices and specimens of other designs sent to any address.
Address
S. M. HESS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 4-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, August 11th,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pa., to-wit: Bounded on the north by lands of Thomas Polk and Isaac Tilman, on the west by lands of John Shaffer and William Rawlings, on the south by lands of Samuel Hilburn and Jacob Derr, and on the east by land belonging to the estate of Mary C. Musgrave, deceased, on which is erected a dwelling

HOUSE, BARN,

Wagon-shed and other outbuildings, containing

106 ACRES,

of land, more or less.
Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Musgrave.
July 20 JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.
Miller & Ikeler, Atty's.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate !!

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., will be sold at public sale, on the premises in the township of Catawissa, on

MONDAY, August 6th, 1883.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, late of Joseph Helwig, deceased, to-wit: The undivided one-half interest of a messuage and tract of land bounded by lands of the estate of Solomon Helwig, deceased, Nathan Helwig, Joseph Brcish, Mathias Gingles and others containing

97 Acres,

more or less, whereon are erected a Log
HOUSE, BANK BARN,
and other out buildings, two good springs of water, good apple orchard and the land in a good state of cultivation.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth on the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.
Purchaser to pay for the deed.
JOHN MOUREY, Trustee.

COMPLETE
WHEAT AND GRASS
FERTILIZER
FOR
$25 A Ton.
This article has given universal satisfaction, and the sales have grown enormously. Orders should be sent in at once to secure prompt shipment.
$25 per Ton of 2,000 Pounds
In Cars or Boat in Philadelphia.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR SHOWING GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.
BAUGH & SONS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
20 So. Delaware Avenue,
July 13-4w PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A SCHOOL FOR ALL.
The University at Lewisburg, Pa
COLLEGE, ACADEMY, INSTITUTE.
A full Faculty of 18. Large Libraries
Eleven Free Scholarships at disposal.
Send for catalogue to
PRESIDENT DAVID J. HILL, LL. D.,
july 13-4m r Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

WYOMING SEMINARY
AND
Commercial College
A School for both Sexes. Twenty Instructors. Conveniences of buildings eminently superior.
Classical, Scientific, College Preparatory, Normal, Musical, Art and Commercial courses of study.
$200 WILL pay expenses for Academic Branches for one year. $80 to $120 required to complete Business course. Boarding department without a superior.
Fall Term begins Aug. 29, 1883.
Send for Catalogue. Commercial students, address Prof. W. L. DEAN; all others, address
Rev. L. T. SPRAGUE, A. M.,
July 20 6w Principal, KINGSTON, Pa.

WAY'S
SWIFT SURE
OINTMENT
Cures Piles, Itching, blind and bleeding; Barber's Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworms, Ulcers, Chilblains, Pimples, all the Skin Diseases. The best Ointment in the world. The people to be the judge. All Druggists. Wholesale by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 602 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
July 13-4w r

ALL FOR NOTHING.
Why the Doctor was Disgusted, and what Might have been Done without Him.
"Well, wife," said Dr. E——, as he entered his house, which was situated in a cosy village in central New York, "I have got back from a long and dreary ride away down among the mountains, and all to no purpose whatever. The messenger said the man wouldn't live till morning, when the fact is he had only an ordinary attack of colic. If the simpletons had only had sense enough to put a BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER on his stomach he would have been all right in an hour or two. But some folks are slow to learn," added the old physician, swallowing the cup of steaming tea which his wife had just poured for him.
Doctor E—— was right, yet people do learn, even though slowly. The rapidly increasing use of Benson's plaster proves this beyond question, and the good doctors are certain to be saved much of their needless toil. In all diseases capable of being affected by a plaster Benson's acts efficiently and at once. The genuine have the word CAPCINE cut in the centre. Price 25 cents. Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, N. Y. July 13-4w d

Songs Never Sung.
"How does that verse run? Something like this, isn't it?
"There are who touch the magic string,
And noisy fame is proud to win them;
Alas! for those who never sing,
But die with all their music in them."
"Yes, that's beautiful, pathetic and true," said your representative. "The poet alludes to people who are somehow suppressed, and never get their full allowance of joy and air. Which reminds me of a letter shown me the other day by Hiscox & Co., of New York, signed by Mr. E. C. Williams, of Chapman, Snyder Co., Pa., a prominent business man of that place. He writes:
"I have suffered with asthma for over forty years, and had a terrible attack in December and January, 1882. I hardly know what prompted me to take PARK ice TONIC. I did so, and the first day I took four doses. The effect astonished me. That night I slept as if nothing was the matter with me, and have ever since. I have had colds since, but no asthma. My breathing is now as perfect as if I had never known that disease. If you know of any one who has asthma tell him in my name that PARKER'S TONIC will cure it—even after forty years. There was a man who escaped the fate of those whom the poet laments.
This preparation, which has therefore been known as PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, will hereafter be advertised and sold under the name of PARKER'S TONIC. Inasmuch as ginger is really an unimportant ingredient, and unprincipled dealers are constantly deceiving their customers by substituting inferior preparations under the name of ginger, we drop the misleading word.
There is no change, however, in the preparation itself, and all bottles resembling in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC contain the genuine medicine if the facsimile signature of Hiscox & Co., is at the bottom of the outside wrapper.
July 27-2w d

CATARRH
HAY FEVER.

I have been afflicted for 20 years, during August and September, with Hay Fever, and tried various remedies without relief. I used Ely's Cream Balm with favorable results, and can recommend it to all afflicted. R. W. TOWNLEY, (ex-Mayor) Elizabeth, N. J.
Apply by little finger into the nostrils. By absorption it effectually cleanses the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure. Unequaled for colds in head. Agreeable to use. Send for circular. Sold by druggists. By mail 50c. a package—stamps.
july 13-4w d ELY BROTHERS, Owego, N. Y.

PARSONS'
Purgative
PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from one to twelve weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO, Boston, Mass. apr 18
A1d-7 mos.

MAKE HENS LAY
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass. a1d Jan 26 '83-1y.

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." $66 a week you own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine Dec. 8, '82-1y.

The richest, creamy BEER ever quaffed. Purifies the blood. CURES Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney disease. Sent by Mail on receipt of 25 cts. in postage stamps.
Address: DEAN & RANE, Wholesale Druggists, Nos. 47 & 49 N. 2d St., Philadelphia.
June 14y a&s

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR
THE COLUMBIAN
$1.50 A YEAR.

Summer Prices at Oak Hall.
Lower now than for years past.

To speak with our rural friends through the out-of-town press is too slow to tell our daily story. We can only give general facts here, and claim a visit to Oak Hall for details. Of this be certain:—Oak Hall will always give the best bargain. The best service at the least cost is our purpose, regardless of profit and loss.

To-day the popular bargains are Men's $6.00 True-Blue All-Wool Flannel Suits, Men's $2.00 fancy Cassimere Pantaloons, and Large Boys' Ayrshire Cassimere Suits at $4.25. Half prices only. They will be continued, and are only referred to here as specimens of what we will do for you when you visit us.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Oak Hall,
South-East Corner Sixth and Market Streets,
Philadelphia.

WE purpose making it as safe and pleasant, and in every way as satisfactory to shop by mail as in person at our counters.
WE take all possible care to avoid errors, and when any occur they are corrected at once.
WE are always willing to exchange goods which do not please after being received, provided, they are returned to us in perfect condition and within reasonable time.
Samples of Dry Goods of all kinds
even the most expensive, sent free of charge on application.
EVERY lady who shops by mail should send for a specimen copy of our
FASHION QUARTERLY.
Strawbridge & Clothier,
Eighth & Market Sts.,
Philadelphia.

C. B. ROBBINS,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. C. GALIGNAN,
PRACTICAL TIN ROOFER,
OPERA HOUSE,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1883.

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

SOUTH.	SOUTH.
6 36 a. m.	11 45 a. m.
4 06 p. m.	6 13 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg follows:

SOUTH.	SOUTH.
7 36 a. m.	8 25 a. m.
2 47 a. m.	11 45 a. m.
6 34 p. m.	4 34 p. m.

The 11 45 train south connects with the Philadelphia & Reading at Rupert, and with the Northern Central at Northumberland.

The 8:25 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with 9:25 train on Pennsylvania road reaching Philadelphia at 3:20 p. m.

The 11:45 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert at 11:51 reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:45 train connects with Pennsylvania road at North umberland at 1:45 reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m.

The 4:30 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m. and reaches Philadelphia at 2:55 a. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

SOUTH.	SOUTH.
7.41 a. m	12.06 p. m.
6.31 p. m	7.07 p. m.

Personal.

Hon. James Lake was in town on business on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Buckalew have gone to Saratoga.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Hunt are at the Exchange Hotel.

J. M. C. Ranck Esq. was in town on Tuesday on legal business.

Frank P. Cosper and wife, of Pittston visited relatives here this week.

Mrs. Anna M. Jenkins, of Eaton, N. Y. is visiting her father and brothers.

H. M. Fine of this office is taking a vacation at his home in Light Street this week.

Charles Unangst, Esq. of New York city is at home with his friends for his summer vacation.

Mrs. S. N. Walker is visiting friends in Central New York. She will attend a family re-union during her absence.

J. J. Brower and Miss Ada returned from the west last week. Mrs. Brower stopped at Bellefonte to visit her daughter, Mrs. Lingle.

Miss Nellie Kramer, Miss Lulu Chance, Mr. Fred K. Chance and Mr. Louis Shaffer, all of Philadelphia, are the guests of Mr. William Kramer.

David Lowenberg, J. R. Townsend and James Cadman spent a couple of days up the creek last week fishing for trout. They met with good success.

A camping party consisting of Frank and Fred Ikeler, Charlie Lutz, Charlie McKelvy, Mat. McReynolds and Frank Sloan went up the creek on Wednesday. They will pitch their tents near Stillwater.

Dr. A. M. Smith and Rev. G. M. Smith, his brother, of Adamsburg, Snyder county were in town on Wednesday. If Snyder county can send over such representatives oftener, and make then stay lenger Columbia county will make it lively for them.

The usual services at the Episcopal church will be resumed on Sunday next.

The new residence of M. Wynkoop on Third street is now under roof and painted. It will soon be completed.

The lady boarders of the Exchange Hotel with their families, spent last Saturday in the woods at Rupert, picnicing.

A new line of neckwear—neat, nobby and nice—at D. Lowenberg's.

Camp meeting stoves, beautiful ranges, preserving kettles, agate iron and stamped ware, reaper knife sections, &c., at Sharpless' foundry. 2t

Rev. J. E. Bradley, formerly editor of the *Montour American* at Danville, died at Phoenixville on the 25th inst. His health had been poor for some time.

Physicians say that ginger ale is a poor substitute for water, because the capsicum it contains irritates the lining of the stomach and produces dangerous inflammation.

The Board of Trustees of the Danville Insane Asylum has invited the governor to visit that institution, and he has accepted. The date of his visit has not yet been fixed.

Lockard's new residence on Fifth street next to C. W. Neal is progressing finely. The house will be a large one and for beauty and convenience will rival any in town.

The COLUMBIAN office is prepared to furnish all kinds of paper bags, plain or printed, at city prices. Merchants purchasing of us will save freight on their orders.

The Winona Fire Company has accepted an invitation to go to Pittston on August 22nd, as the guests of the Eagle Hose Company of that place. There will be a parade in the afternoon, and on the 23rd they will attend a picnic at Jones' Lake.

Judge Elwell has granted a new trial in the case of Rudy against the D. L. & W. R. R. tried in Danville recently, in which the verdict was quite a large sum for the plaintiff. The action was brought by the parents of a boy who was killed by the cars in Danville.

Col. J. G. Freeze has recently erected a handsome monument in Rosement Cemetery. It is of white bronze metal, and was furnished through J. E. Owens of Lewisburg. There are quite a number of monuments of this material here, and they are fast growing in favor everywhere.

Michigan is taking measures to put into practical operation a law enacted by the Legislature at its recent session, requiring all teachers in the public schools of that State to give instruction to the pupils upon the physiologic and hygienic effects of tobacco and alcohol upon the human system.

Parties desiring the Hano Manifold Books can now secure them by calling at this office. With this system the letter and copy are written together. It does away with the press, brush, water &c. No ink or pen required. Call early and examine. For sale only at the COLUMBIAN office.

A grand festival will be held in the grove at Jonestown, Columbia co., on the 28th of July, afternoon and evening. Proceeds to be applied toward repairing the M. E. church, damaged by lightning in June. At which time at 2½ o'clock, Rev. D. S. Monroe, D. D. will deliver his Lecture, the Subject, the Fast Young Man.

James McMahon, of Mt. Pleasant township, died on Saturday last, and the funeral was held on Monday, Rev. Dr. Mitchell officiating. The burial took place at the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, Danville. Mr. McMahon had resided in this county several years, on the Russell Appleman farm. He was a good citizen, and one of the best farmers in the county. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss.

A bogus circus agent is said to be on his travels through the central part of the State. His mode of proceedings is to visit a town, make arrangements for the entertainment of the company, borrow all the money he can and then skip for new fields. Pass him along.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.—An exchange observes that the greediest man after a newspaper is the one who is too mean to subscribe. He is always in waiting for the latest paper, and it is not two minutes on the owners' premises till the non-subscriber pounces upon it, and never lets up till the last line is read, and then perhaps casts it aside with the remark that he could make a better paper himself. We have that class around here.

Since the trade dollar panic began, great inconvenience has been experienced by business men by the scarcity of small change. Being obliged to use half and quarter dollars to take the place of the dollar, has exhausted the supply. Even the banks have run short of small money and in some instances have been obliged to borrow of neighboring banks to meet the demand. The only hope for relief from this state of affairs is in congress which does not meet until next December.

The Summer issue of *Strawbridge & Clothier's Quarterly*, just out, is a splendid number; every page is of interest to the ladies. New fancy-work designs and stitches; instructions in amateur art, and how to adorn the person and how to decorate the home; a pretty piece of new vocal music; and the summer fashions in every department of dry goods fully illustrated. Price, 15 cents; get a copy from your news-dealer or send to Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia.
July 20-4w

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.—At Sunbury, this week, the undertakers of Montour, Northumberland, Columbia and Snyder counties effected an organization termed the "North Branch Funeral Directors' Association." Messrs. Doster and Roat, of this place, were present and took part in the proceedings. The latter was elected secretary, and the former was appointed a member of the executive committee. W. P. Roberts, of Sunbury, was made president of the organization. They adjourned to meet in this place on January next.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

We have an assortment of thermometers in stock which we will sell at reduced prices to close out. Every house should have one. Call and see them at the COLUMBIAN store.

The Wilkes-Barre Paper Mill Company's new buildings are all completed, and the men are now at work putting in the steam pipes and "picking up around," preparatory to setting the machinery in operation. The mills would have been started some time ago but for an error in the shipment of some of the machinery, which has not as yet been found, although "tracers" are engaged in looking it up. The company expect to commence running about August 1st, and only print and common wrapping paper will be manufactured for the first few months.—*Union-Leader.*

A correspondent of the *Patriot* writes the following concerning the Fishing creek railroad:

The civil engineers who were sent out to survey a route for a railroad from Bloomsburg up the Fishing creek, across the North mountain to the Sullivan county coal fields, have returned and made a very flattering report. The mountain can be crossed at a grade of about sixty feet to the mile. Railroad men in this locality have had their eyes upon this route for years. A vast lumber district will be opened up and one of the finest water powers in this part of state brought into play when once the road is built. As the right parties have the matter in hand there is no doubt but that the road will be constructed and the Sullivan county coal fields placed within easy access to the commercial world.

FOR SALE.—A full set of tinner's Machines hand tools and patterns.
Apply to W. R. RUPERT,
Box 43 Bloomsburg, Pa.
June 27-4w

On Wednesday night between 12 and 1 o'clock, the alarm of fire was sounded on the streets, and the fire department hastened to the spot where smoke and flames were bursting forth, which proved to be C. A. Prentice's machine shop on Fourth street near East. The building was of wood, and dry, so that it was entirely enveloped in fire before a stream was got on to it. In a short time three streams of water were directed to the burning building and adjoining buildings, and further loss of property prevented. This is the first fire of any account since the water works were erected, and if there are still any who questioned their efficiency, they should be fully satisfied now. The work of the fire department was quietly and systematically done.

There are no less than four power printing presses in Columbia county, yet the county officials send much of their printing to be done elsewhere. The printing offices are all well supplied with good presses, excellent material and skilled workmen, yet much of the work mentioned, is done at offices outside the county. This is "protection to home industry," with a vengeance. The theory of protection is all very well in the eye of some people, and they will expatiate on it for hours. They will tell you it gives better wages to labor, and it helps to build up the country, but the very moment they are asked to carry the principles into their local, every day practice, they immediately adopt the principles of the free traders. 'Twas always thus.—*Plymouth Record.*

FOR SALE.—A Platform Spring wagon with top. Would exchange for hay or oats. Apply to
W. C. MCKINNEY, Bloomsburg.

The celebration at Rupert on Wednesday July 25th in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of Luther was a decided success. There were upwards of four thousand people. Danville came with representations of three churchs, Catawissa two and Bloomsburg and Espy each one. A great many were there with their own conveyances from all the surrounding country. Among the number of Lutheran ministers present were the following: Rev. J. G. Morris, D. D. L. L. D. of Baltimore, Rev. D. M. Henkel, D. D. Rev. Prof. J. R. Dimm, and Revs. S. P. Hughes, W. H. Ruetert, E. H. Leisenring, E. A. Sharretts, J. H. Neiman, J. R. Shaffer, J. R. Groff, J. A. Early, E. E. Berry, E. B. Killinger, W. A. Shaffer, W. Myers, J. A. Adams, F. P. Manhart, as well also from neighboring churches were Revs. O. H. Strunk, S. P. Reamer, R. A. Wilson and D. H. Shields. The afternoon was devoted to singing and addresses. A very neat programme was arranged for the occasion. The address of the day was delivered by Rev. Dr. Morris, of Baltimore. Short addresses were made by others.

Important Notice to the Public.

A great reduction in all styles of Summer clothing has just been made in consequence of the cold and wet season. Call and be convinced at the popular clothing store of David Lowenberg.

Sunbury Smelting Works Start.

At Sunbury the Susquehanna smelting and mining company tapped the first run of lead last Friday and it has exceeded the expectations of those interested as to its richness in quality and quantity. Much excitement prevailed about the amount of lead contained in the ore, and many citizens visited the smelter in order to witness the birth of that which promises to be the most successful business enterprise in that section.

The Law Against Fence Advertising.

Fences along the line of the streets and public roads are generally garnished with advertisements. The people who do this are probably not aware that there is a law against it. The act of 1881 says "Be it enacted, etc., That if any person or persons shall, without the consent of the owners thereof, willfully daub, paint advertisements, or place placards upon or deface walls of any building or buildings, house or houses, or the fences around the yard connected therewith, or any fence surrounding or enclosing any vacant lots, or farm, or shall, without the consent of the owner or owners thereof, daub, paint advertisements or place placards upon or otherwise deface any tree or trees, or shall cause the same to be done by others, such offender or offenders shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $25, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, both or either, at the discretion of the court.

Three Prisoners Dig Out of the Montour County Prison and Escape.

James W. Hart, John Engel and Samuel Clark took French leave of the county prison on Saturday. The escape was made with the aid of a knife and a piece of broomstick. With these the prisoners loosened the stones in the wall, striking the place where two former prisoners, Arter and Treass, escaped some years ago. After making a hole in the wall they let themselves down into the yard with the aid of a poker and strips of blankets made into a rope. It is surmised that they were assisted over the outer wall by friends on the outside. Hart was awaiting trial for embezzling the Singer sewing machine company out of about $1,000. The other two were serving out their sentences. The building is an old structure and has been considered unsafe for years. It is a disgrace to the county and a laughing stock to criminals. One of the men escaping was minus a leg, and the fact that it requires no agility to get out of the building and over walls, making it a laughing stock to the community. A reward has been offered for the capture of the escaped.

Items from Jackson and Vicinity.

The cake walk was well attended at Waller on Saturday evening last, although it was rainy in the forepart of the evening. We believe the receipts were pretty satisfactory.

The first rattle snake of the season that we have heard of, was killed by Mr. Charles Coleman while in his field mowing.

If the weather is good the present week the farmers in Jackson will have in their barns the largest crop of hay and grain that this section has ever produced in one year.

E. J. Jones has bought John McHenry's farm and will remove there next spring. We wish Ed. success as he is a hard working man.

Mr. Wm. Parker lost a valuable work horse last week.

Miss Fannie Arter and her sister Emma, who have been visiting friends in this section for the past few weeks returned to their present home, Philadelphia last Monday.

F. E. Wertman of Tyrone Pa., is spending a few weeks in this vicinity visiting relations.

OCCASIONAL.

A Mystery Solved.

AFTER THREE WEEKS A MISSING WOMAN IS FOUND DEAD UNDER A TREE.

POTTSVILLE, July 22.—A three weeks' mystery was solved to-day by a party of hunters finding a female corpse under a tree, to which it had been suspended, near the County Almshouse. Mrs. Charles Gensberg, of St. Clair, while on a visit to some friends at Kaska Williams, about the 1st of the month, took the children out into the woods to pick berries near by. After they had spent an hour or so in that way, Mrs. Gensberg told the children to remain where they were until she returned.

The little ones stayed until nightfall and then made their way home. Search was immediately made for the missing woman, who, it was feared, had met with an accident or had been attacked by wild beasts. The search has been kept up constantly since all sorts of clues have been followed without avail.

Just prior to her disappearance Mrs. Gensburg seemed to be in perfect mental condition, but from her wanderings, in which her friends were able to trace her, it was concluded that her mind had become suddenly unbalanced.

Scouting parties went out in all directions. When found, the remains were lying under a tree, in an advanced state of decomposition. Around the neck was a cord made of strips of an apron, by which she had, evidently, suspended herself from the tree overhead. The remains were in such a state that identification by the features was impossible, but a diamond ring on her finger and her peculiarly-made shoes satisfied her husband, who was immediatiately summoned, of her identity.

What He Saw.

Here lies the man whose crown was Won
By blowing in an empty gun.
—*Steubenville Herald.*

No sooner in the gun he blew
Than up the golden states he flew.
—*Richmond Baton.*

And met the girl on heaven's green
Who lit the fire with kerosene.
—*Elevated Railway Journal.*

He saw also, astride a stool,
The man who tampered with a mule.
—*Rochester Express.*

And with delight behold the sight,
The Czar in white—via dynamite.
—*Utica Tribune.*

And also met the reckless bloke
Who brought us an original joke.
—*Modern Argo.*

And also met the fellow, you know,
Who wrote the poem on "Beautiful Snow."
—*Erie Graphic.*

And looking on, right by his side,
Was the youth who from green apples died.
—*Memphis News.*

Turning around with sudden whim,
He saw the boy who couldn't swim.
—*Pottsville Journal.*

The man who called the editor a liar,
He saw below him in the fire.
—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

And tortured below in the usual way,
Was the man who failed the printer to pay.
—*McKean Miner.*

And among the chaps whom the devils most go for,
He beheld the infernal printing office loafer.
—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

And with their toy pistols some boys he saw,
Who died with a sudden attack of lock-jaw.

A Wonderful Dream.

From the Boston Globe.

A daughter of the late Harvey Jewell (who was so well and favorably known in Boston in legal and business circles, and was a brother of the late Marshall Jewell) had recently a very queer and unusual experience, and one calculated to make a deep impression upon the strongest mind. Some weeks ago she had a dream in which she distinctly saw an undertaker drive up to her residence with a hearse. He was a peculiar looking man. His queerly shaped nose, which looked as if it had been broken and was twisted to one side, gave his countenance an expression which would have made identification easy and certain. He came directly toward her, and as he said "Are you all ready?" she suddenly awoke.

The dream seemed a peculiar one, but did not attract very much attention in the household until a few days or a week later it was repeated with exactly the same characteristics, down to the "Are you all ready?" and the awakening.

And now comes the strangest part of the story. Some little time afterward the young lady was visiting in Cincinnati, and went to an apartment hotel to call upon a friend. She stepped into the elevator with others, and was startled to hear "Are you all ready?" from the man in charge. She was still more startled on looking around and beholding the exact picture of the man of the dream, even to the misshapen nose. It made such an impression upon her mind that she requested to be let out of the elevator at the first landing. She stepped out, and the other occupants went out at the next landing, and the man remained. The elevator machinery gave out; suddenly the car went up, and then down, and the man was instantly killed.

Elegant Pongee silk coats and vests—light and cool—just received at D. Lowenberg's.

Orangeville News.

July 25th, 1883.

Our farmers about here are wearing cheerful countenances, all owing to the fine weather they have had for harvesting and gathering their grain and hay.

Our merchants have not yet regained their usual activity, and it is not probable that they will until the farmers are through with their harvest and haying.

The building boom has not entirely died yet. Our enterprising furniture dealer, J. B. Harman, intends erecting a new store room, size 30x56, three stories high. We wish you success, James.

More than a hundred friends and relatives from this place and vicinity gave Mrs. Samuel Hidlay of Centre, a birthday surprise last Tuesday. They report a very pleasant time. Among the numerous presents was a handsome table, bearing the following inscription: "To a True and Faithful Mother.

The young gentleman who paraded about town a few evenings ago, proved to be a girl in boots. For further particulars consult "Niblo," possibly he can work up the case.

Landlord Geo. Heckman, has exchanged shed lots with Silas Conner. He intends to at once erect a new shed, 50x90, for the accommodation of his many patrons.

Mrs. Fellows and daughter, Mazie, of Wilkesbarre, are visiting their relatives and friends of this place.

Mrs. Haynes, of Philadelphia, is spending her usual Summer visit at her grandfather's, Samuel Achenbach.

Prof. Heck spent all of last week visiting his old friends. The Professor has returned and looks all the better for his rest. His school went on with Prof. Grimes and Prof. Canfield in charge. The Professor says his next term promises a large attendance.

The sporting team failed to have their usual practice last Saturday. Consequently about fifty glass balls and a car load of ammunition was saved. Boys don't quit, as we went to see some other team try your mettle.

Mr. Geo. Herring has moved into his new house on Mill street last Thursday. George, we did not get an invitation to help, consequently we feel slighted, not so much on account of the work, but on account of missing a square meal. Somebody else try it and give X. Y. Z. a chance to help. (eat)

A. W. Eveland, our accommodating shoemaker, while trying to take down an old stable on lower Main street, ventured too far out on a rotten joist, which broke and dropped him suddenly down among some broken boards, and what might have been a serious fall terminated with only a few bruises from which he soon recovered.

J. W. Lilley, of the firm of Lilley & Sleppy, spent a part of last week visiting his brother, Rev. W. H. Lilley, at New Columbia. He reports a fine time, and by the pleasant expression he wore on his return, we are led to say boldly, Jim, you made a mash.

Our enterprising firm of S. A. Sharpless & Son, have made and disposed of 250 grain cradles this season. This enterprise has grown from a few cradles a year, at first, up to its present number.

The bass crop in our creek is reported as a good one. But the catch so far is very small. A few of our expert anglers have succeeded in catching two as samples to encourage the amateurs to cast their lines and hold for a bite too.

One of our merchants had a desperate encounter with a large snake one day last week. After keeping up a running fight for some distance the merchant retreated to his lumber yard when he hit a tremendous blow with a *pile* of lumber that made it succumb, and at sundown its entire extreme ceased to wag.

The extreme heat on Sunday last kept our citizens confined to their houses, or in the shade. The pleasant shower allowed us to breathe more freely again.

Mrs. Verny Yost and Mrs. Ernest Remly from Shenandoah City, are visitors of Mr. David Herring's and Adam Keller's, of this village.

If the season is favorable we can look for plenty of buckwheat cakes this fall, as our farmers are sowing lots of buckwheat seed. One of our near farmers has seeded 26 acres.

It is rumored that E. B. Johnson intends starting a livery in our town very soon. "Shorty," I hope you may find plenty of customers, as it is almost impossible to hire a horse and buggy at any price, at present.

It is reported that Dr. Ammerman's little boy will be entered in the farmers' list to trot at our next county fair. She is a daisy, and by what I have seen of her I would think she can make her mile inside of three minutes now.

The issue of the day is pro or con Boulton.

The Greenbackers here are very enthusiastic over the fact that General Weaver is willing to be a martyr in the next Iowa election. They are also loud in their expression that a greenback dollar beats a trade dollar by about fifteen cents.

X. Y. Z.

Silver in Bradford county Soil.

Gold has been discovered in New York state soil, in the north central parts, and now a vein of silver has been found in Bradford county, Pa. This is no insignificant token of the probability that these two great States may some time be noted for their store of precious metals as well as of coal, iron and salt. Sometime ago—two years, it is stated—Mr. H. H. Marcellus, who in company with C. L. Straight and a Mr. Wolf, leased 200 acres of land in the township of Ridgebury, Bradford county, Pa., discovered on the surface of the tract in question, outcroppings of ore which seemed to contain some of the valuable metals, silver or lead. The vein or surface exhibition was about ten feet in width. Mr. Marcellus's suspicions of the existence of silver in the deposit led him to correspond with Supt A. Loudon Snowden, of the U. S. mint at Philadelphia, to whom he forwarded a collection of specimens June 22d. He received under date June 29th, the following reply from the official named:

In reply to your letter of the 22d inst. I have to say that the three samples of ore combined contained nine ounces of silver per ton; lead 24½ per cent.

This assay is very encouraging, as the vein is believed to be extensive, and it is thought, will pan out much more richly as it is worked deeper in the earth. The parties named above, who lease the land, are making endeavors to organize a company of capitalists to work the land. One of them, C. L. Straight, is a former Elmiraian, brother of William E. Straight. A sample of the ore has been left in our sanctum, which any one is welcome to inspect who chooses. Who knows but this is the beginning of great mineral wealth in the Keystone State?—*Gazette & Free Press.*

Notes from Buckhorn.

July 24th, 1883.

The farmers who have threshed new wheat report good results.

Henry Deighmiller has started out with a new steam thresher and separator. Give him a trial. He cleans grain clean enough for seed right from the machine. It was made by A. Herring, Orangeville.

I. G. Pursel and wife attended the funeral of Benjamin Wilson, in Lycoming county, who lived in this township a number of years.

The home of Dennis Pursel was made glad recently with the first daughter.

The School Directors of Catawissa have secured the service of Charles Moore, of this town, for the coming winter. Charles is a fine young man and is qualified to teach a first-class school.

Our merchant, J. E. White, is spending a week up the creek, we don't know whether for *trout* or *deer*—no difference Joe, bring them all home.

Misses Hannah Pooly and Aggie Leidy are visiting relatives in Nanticoke.

Mr. Elmer Shoemaker and sister, of Shenandoah, are visiting friends in this town.

Miss Maggie Delhi of Bloomsburg is visiting Mrs. Mary A. Appleman.

What has become of our sewing girls.

Mrs. Esau Girton is seriously ill.

Charles Shaffer has been to the mountain for berries. He brought home a good supply.

Rev. Smith, of Jerseytown, preached a very interesting sermon in the M. E. church of this place last Sabbath evening.

Mr. John Pooly, who moved to this town last Spring, is beautifying his home with a new veranda, new fence and paint. Who will be the next to follow?

Quite a number of our people expect to go to Mountain Grove.

The M. E. Sunday school of this place propose holding a basket picnic next Saturday. A good time is anticipated.

HEMLOCK.

Canadian Silver Coin.

THE DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS AND THEIR VALUE.

According to the Buffalo *Courier* a very large percentage of the minor silver coins from fifty cents to five cent pieces circulating in that city and other places on the border are of Canadian origin. These silver coins, it is needless to say, under our laws are not legal tender to any amount and not receivable at post and other government offices. Their intrinsic value is considerably less than their nominal. Two Canadian fifty cent pieces or four Canadian twenty-five cent pieces or ten Canadian ten cent pieces are worth only about eighty cents in gold. It is true that the bullion value of our own subsidiary coins is not greater than the like value of the Canadian small silver pieces, but the former circulate under the authority of the United States, are receivable at public offices, have a limited legal tender quality and are redeemable in full legal tender money of the United States. The reasons that may be given for circulating these small silver pieces of our own coinage do not apply to the circulation of Canadian silver coin, particularly as there is an abundance of small American change. Under these circumstances it is folly to permit the country to be flooded with debased foreign coin.

As regards American silver coin, our Canadian neighbors have adopted a more judicious policy. American half dollars, though in their intrinsic value they are fully as good as the Canadian fifty cent pieces, are received only at forty cents; American quarters at twenty cents, and smaller pieces at the same rate. By refusing to take the American minor coins at their nominal value our neighbors keep these coins out of their country and insure the exclusive circulation of Canadian subsidiary coins in Canada. We find no fault with their course, but we think it is proper and just to ourselves to assume the same attitude toward the debased coins which they are forcing into our border cities and to some extent also into the interior of this country. We think our business men ought to come to an understanding in the effect that on and after a certain date, say the first of August next, no Canadian silver coin shall be received or paid out by them except at a discount of twenty per cent. of the nominal value. Our own silver inflation is so great that we ought not to acquiesce in an increase of the nuisance by the circulation of debased foreign coin.

DEATHS.

Died in Fishingcreek township on the 18th inst. William Ambrose Deitrick, age 6 years, 4 months and 16 days.

SHEATLER.—In Madison township, Columbia county, near White Hall, on Wednesday, May 2d 1883, Mrs. Martha Lavina Sheatelr, wife of John Sheatler aged 41 years, 6 mos. and 11 days.

The time is short, and season near
When death will us remove;
To leave our friends, however dear,
And all we fondly love.

MARRIAGES.

ALLES—WHITNER.—At the residence of the brides father on July 12 1883 by Rev. G. B. Dechant Mr. Edward M. Allen of Loyalville Luzerne county to Miss H. Tillie Whitner of Columbia county Pa.

8 acres of John Wanamaker General Store near New City Hall Philadelphia

CRYING FOR AID.

Loss of Appetite, Headache, Depression, Indigestion and Constipation, Biliousness, a Sallow Face, Dull Eyes, and a Blotched Skin, are among the symptoms which indicate that the Liver is crying for aid.

Ayer's Pills

will stimulate the Liver to proper action, and correct all these troubles. One or more of these Pills should be taken daily, until health is fully established. Thousands testify to their great merit.

No family can afford to be without AYER'S PILLS.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Elegant parlor suits, chamber sets, and all kinds of furniture at Cadman's

Corsets, hoop skirts, hosiery, linen ulsters, gossamers, gloves, ties, ribbons and laces, at Clark & Son.

For good cheap furniture, go to Cadman's.

Nobby suits made to order at Evans & Eyer's, by first-class workmen. Prices very reasonable.

Clark & Son offer bargains in dress goods, also a lot of remnants cheap, to close.

Fine groceries, notions, canned goods, at J. B. Skeer's.

A full line of ready-made clothing, gents' furnishing goods, valises, &c., at Evans & Eyer's.

Best prints 6 cents per yard, and all dry goods in proportion, at Clark & Son's.

Pictures, frames, window cornices, at Cadman's.

Shirts, cuffs and collars, neckties, and all kinds of goods for gents' wear, at Evans & Eyer's.

Ladies, if you want a silk dress of any kind go to Clark & Son's—large stock and low prices.

FOR SALE.—An agricultural engine, thresher and combined clover machine, all complete and in good order. Inquire of Bartly Albertson, Orangeville Pa.
June 27-1m

After Harvest,
AT
I. W. HARTMAN & SON'S.

Running off lawns,
running off Seersuckers,
running off ginghams,
running off calicoes at 6 cts.,
running off dress goods,

Running in Fall dress goods,
running in flannels, &c.,
running in shirtings, muslins, &c.,
running in cashmeres, &c.,
running in shawls, &c.

GREAT BARGAINS!

We, the undersigned, will sell merchandise, for cash only, at the following prices: 10 lbs. of granulated sugar, $1.00; 10½ lbs. of standard A sugar, $1.00; 11 lbs. of white sugar, $1.00; 12 lbs of C sugar, $1.00; 7 lbs. of the best green coffee, $1.00; 11 lbs. of rice, $1.00; 4 cans of peaches, 56 cents; 4 cans of tomatoes, 56 cents; 4 cans of corn, 48 cents; 6 papers of Arbuckle's coffee, $1.00; 7 cakes of Babbitt's soap, 50 cents. Our very best print 7 cts. per yard. All kinds of dress and domestic ginghams, very best, 11 cts. per yard; cottonade, 8 to 30 cts. per yard; ladies' dress goods down 5 to 20 cents per yard. Ladis's' shoes, down 10 to 20 per cent. Men's boots and shoes down 10 to 20 per cent. Our best dress linens 15 to 25 cents per yard. Grass goods, 8 to 11 cts per yard. We offer the above inducements for the next 30 days. We are bound to cut down our stock, as we are going to lay in a heavy Fall stock, consequently we must reduce to make room. We will take your produce at a cash price, and will sell you goods at above prices. This is an offer you never had before in this county. Don't delay in taking advantage of the above. Hoping to see you all.
LILLEY & SLEPPY,
13.2w Orangeville, Pa.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARES OF LIFE.

As we come to them they are received, borne with, and passed over with no more than a thought, if we are in the enjoyment of health, but if suffering with Piles or skin disease of any kind they magnify a hundred fold. C. A. Kleim, the Druggist, has Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy which is an absolute cure for any affection of the kind and is sold for 50c cents. July 13-eow

*For years Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham has been contending with the terrible hydra known as *Disease*, with what surprising success many who were in the serpent's coils will testify. Often has the powerless victim been snatched from the open jaws of the destroyer. In smiting the heads of this monster Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is far more efficacious than the processes of potential and actual cautery.

Nervousness, debility and exhausted vitality cured by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

THIRTEEN YEAR'S DYSPEPSIA.

"I suffered with dyspepsia for 13 years," writes John Albright Esq., of Columbus, Ohio. "*Saxonia* Nervine cured me." As it always cures such disorders. At druggists.

Baltimore, Md.—DR. Irwin A. Elderidge, says: "I would recommend a trial of Brown's Iron Bitters in all cases of anaemic debility or when a tonic or appetizer is indicated.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

At times symptoms of indigestion are present, uneasiness of the stomach, &c., a moisture like perspiration, producing itching at night, or when one is warm, cause the Piles. The effect is immediate relief upon the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which costs you but 50 cents and is sold by C. A. Kleim. July 13-eow

Owenton, Ky.—Dr. I. F. Mundy, says: "I have found Brown's Iron Bitters one of the best tonics and prescribe it frequently.

,"He that prays harm for his neighbor, begs a curse upon himself." He that recommends Kidney-Wort to his sick neighbor brings a blessing rich and full both to his neighbor and himself. Habitual costiveness is the bane of nearly every American woman. Every woman owes it to herself and to her family to use that celebrated medicine, Kidney-Wort.

Not a particle of calomel or any other deleterious substance enters into the composition of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. On the contrary, they prove of special service to those who have used calomel and other mineral poisons as medicines, and feel their injurious effects. In such cases Ayer's Pills are invaluable.

COMMUNION WINE.

Physicians have used Speer's Port Grape Wine, of New Jersey, and, having applied to it the strictest test, pronounce it a pure wine, and recommend it to the aged and infirm, and for general use where wine is desirable, as the most reliable of wines to be had. It received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition. Mr. Speer also preserves the grape juice fresh and sweet just as it runs from the press, not by the use of spirits, but by extracting the fermenting principle from the ripe grapes when mashed. For sale by C. A. Kleim.

100,000 acres of good land for sale cheap in Shenandoah Valley giving the purchaser the full benefit of the market by L. F. Caldwell, Winchester, Virginia. Correspondence solicited. May 18 6w*

See a woman in another column, near Speer's Vineyards, picking grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession, for the use of invalids, weakly persons and the aged.
Sold by Druggists. sept 22-1y

Unity of action, concord, sympathy and goodfellowship are admirable traits in human character but they will not heal our physical infirmities. Catarrh, for example, stubbornly resists their effects or influence. In fact this malady withstands all of its would-be destroyers, except Ely's Cream Balm. "Solitary and alone" this Balm stands as the only recognized and infallible specific for Catarrh. "For fifteen years," says J. B. Chase, St. Denis Hotel, B'wy., and 11th St., N. Y., "I have been greatly annoyed with a disgusting catarrh. My sense of smell, not to mention other troubles, became much impaired. A thorough use of Ely's Cream Balm has cured me of these troubles." It is not a liquid or snuff, and is easily applied. Only 50 cents a package.

WHY THEY CALL HIM "OLD MAN."

"Yes, that's sadly so," said Jenkins, "my hair is turning gray and is falling out before its time. Use something? I would, but most hair restorers are dangerous." "True," answered his friend, "but Parker's Hair Balsam is as harmless as it is effective. I've tried it, and know. Give the Balsam a show and the boys will soon stop calling you "Old Man Jenkins." It never fails to restore the original color to gray or faded hair. Richly perfumed, an elegant dressing.

☞The Diamond Dyes for family use have no equals. All popular colors easily dyed, fast and beautiful. 10 cents a package.

WANT OF FAITH.

If C. A. Kleim, the Druggist, does not succeed it is not for the want of faith. He has such faith in Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung syrup as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Lung Affections, that he gives a bottle free to each and every one who is in need of a medicine of this kind.
July 13-eow

$65 A MONTH and BOARD for three live Young men or ladies in each county. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
July 27-4w d

WONDER BOOKS.

Not Books of Magic, but choice, classic literature, at prices so low as to make the old-time bookbuyers WONDER. About or half a million volumes now ready; sent anywhere for examination before payment, on evidence of good faith. NOT sold by dealers—prices too low. 68-page Catalogue free. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 18 Vesey St., N. Y. d July 27-4w

125 TONS

PURE INDIA TEAS.

Absolutely pure. They contain no spurious or exhausted leaves. No Chemicals or Coloring Matter used in their preparation. Very valuable for mixing with weaker China teas. They contain a very high percentage of Essence. They are cultivated under the supervision of foreigners, upon the most approved methods. The pear is manipulated by machinery, thereby avoiding the disagreeable contact of the hands. They retain their valuable qualities for an unusual length of time. JOHN C. PHILLIPS & CO., 120 Water St., New York, Agents of the Columbia Tea Syndicate.
July 27-4w d

WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE.

Male and Female Departments. Situation most beautiful and delightful. Full corps of instructors, both in College and Preparatory School. Well-ordered Christian family government. Terms moderate. Thirty-third session begins Sept. 4th, 1883. For Catalogue, &c., address REV. J. T. WARD, President, or MISS L. A. OWINGS, Preceptress, Westminster, Md. July 27-4w

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county directing the real estate of the decedent to be sold for payment of debts, the undersigned executor of Dyer C. Moss will expose to public sale on the premises, on

Saturday, Aug. 25, '83.

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, the following real estate, to-wit:

NO. 1 A messuage and tract of land, being the Mansion House, situate in the township of Benton, in said county of Columbia, bounded on the north by lands of Daniel Lutz and Leonard Beidling; on the west by lands of Flora Moss and W. Z. Doty; on the south by lands of Miles W. Moss, and on the east by lands of Elias Shultz and W. W. Culver, containing

78 Acres,

more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame

Dwelling House,

barn, shed and other out buildings; good water on the premises, about sixty-seven acres of which is in a good state of cultivation—also good fruit on the premises.

NO. 2 A tract or piece of land situate in Benton township, Columbia county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, towit: on the north by lands of Henry and Francis I. Shultz; on the west by lands of William Shillinger; on the south by land of William Z. Doty, and on the east by lands of Flora B. Moss, containing

38 ACRES,

more or less, about twenty-one acres of which is cleared land—balance woodland; no buildings on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of

Social Condition of the Colonies Before the Revolution.

The style of architecture prevailing throughout the colonies in the early part of the eighteenth century gives proof enough that the mode of living among the higher classes at the period must everywhere have been much the same. The same great square edifices, the same stocks of chimneys, the same tiles, the same mahogany stairways, and the same carving are still to be seen in the old dwellings of Portsmouth, Newburyport, Salem, Boston, Newport, Philadelphia, Annapolis, and Norfolk. When Washington came from Mount Vernon to Cambridge as commander of the American army, he occupied as head-quarters a house resembling in many respects his own; and this was one of a line of similar houses, afterwards known as "Tory Row," and extending from Harvard College to Mount Auburn. These were but the types of the old series of colonial or rather provincial houses, North and South. Sometimes they were built of wood, the oaken frames being brought from England, sometimes of bricks brought from Scotland, sometimes of stone. The chief difference between the Northern and Southern houses was that the chambers, being less ample and comfortable in the Southern houses, and the windows were smaller, while for the same reason there was much more lavishness in the way of piazzas. Every one accustomed to the Northern houses is surprised at the inadequate chambers of Mount Vernon, and it appears from the dairy of Mr. Frost, a New England traveller in 1797, that he was then so struck with the smallness of the windows as to have made a note of it. The stairway at Arlington is singularly disproportioned to the external dignity of the house, and there is a tradition that at the funeral of Jefferson the stairway of the house at Monticello proved too narrow for the coffin, so that it had to be lowered from the window. All this was the result of out-door climate, and apart from these trivial variations the life North and South was much the same—stately and ceremonious in the higher classes, with social distinctions much more thoroughly marked than we are now accustomed to remember.

We know by the private memoirs of the provincial period—for instance, from the charming recollections of Mrs. Quincy—that the costumes and manners of the upper classes were everywhere modelled on the English style of the period. Even after the war of Independence, when the wealthier inhabitants of Boston had largely gone into exile at Halifax, the churches were still filled on important occasions with gentlemen wearing wigs, cocked hats, and scarlet cloaks; and before the Revolution the display must have been far greater. In Maryland, at a somewhat earlier period, we find an advertisement in the *Maryland Gazette* of a servant who offers himself "to wait on table, curry horses, clean knives, boots, and shoes, lay a table, shave, and dress wigs, carry a lantern, and talk French, is as honest as the times will admit, and as sober as can be." From this standard of a servants accomplishments we can easily infer the mode of life among the masters.

A striking illustration of these social demarkations is to be found in the general catalogues, now called "triennial," or "quinquennial," of our older colleges. Down to the year 1768 at Yale, and 1883 at Harvard, the students of each class will be found arranged in an order which is now alphabetical, as at the present day, but seems arbitrary. Now at all; they were arradged according to the social positions of their parents; and we know from the recollection of the venerable Paine Wingate that the first thing done by the college authorities on the admission of a new class was to ascertain by a careful inquiry the relative social position of the parents. According to this position the young students were "placed" in the dining hall and the recitation room, and upon this was also oased the choice of college rooms. Had they always retained this relative position it would have been less galling, but while the most distinguished student could not rise in the list, the reprobates could fall; and the best scholar in the class might find himself not merely in a low position through his parentage, but flanked on each side by scions of more famed families who have been degraded by their own folly or vice. There could not be a more conclusive proof that American provincial society, even in the Eastern colonies, was founded, down to almost the time of the final separation from England, on an essentially aristocratic basis.

In the same connection it must be remembered that in the eighteenth century slavery gave the tone of manners through all the colonies. No matter how small the proportion of slaves, experience shows that it affected the whole tone of society. In Massachusetts, in 1775, there was probably a population of some 350,000 of whom but 5000 were slaves. It was enough; the effect followed. It was in Cambridge Massachusetts, not in Virginia, that Longfellow found his tradition of the lady who was buried by her own order with slave attendants:

> "At her feet and at her head
> Lies a slave to attend the dead:
> But their dust is as white as hers."

It is curious to compare this command of this dying lady of the Vassall race—whether it was an act of arrogance or of humility—with the self-humiliation of a Virginia dame of the same period, who directed the burial of her body beneath that portion of the church occupied by the poor, as she had despised them in life, and wished them to trample upon her when dead. Historians have dwelt to much, I think, upon the differences in social life between the different colonies, and too little on the points of likeness. Let us consider, by the way of illustration, the way of living on the Narragansett shore of Rhode Island, and see how closely it resembled that of Virginia.

The late venerable Isaac Peace Hazard, of Newport, Rhode Island, told me that his great-grandfather, Robert Hazard, of Narragansett, used in later life, when he had given away many of his farms to the children, to congratulate himself on the small limits to which he had reduced his household, having only seventy in parlor and kitchen. He occupied at one time nearly twelve thousand acres of land, and kept some four thousand sheep, from whose fleece his large household was almost wholly clothed. He had in his dairy twelve negro women, all slaves, and each having a young girl to assist her; each dairy maid had the care of twelve cows and were expected to make a dozen cheezes every day. This was the agricultural and domestic side; the social life consisted of one long series of gay entertainments, visiting from house to house, fox-hunting and horse-racing with the then famous breed of Narragansett pacers. Mr. Isaac Hazard had known old men who in their youth had gone to Virginia to ride their own horses at races, and kept open house for the Virginia riders in return. To illustrate how thoroughly the habits of slavery were infused in the daily life, he told me that another of these Narragansett magnates, his great-uncle, Rowland Robinson, said, impulsively, one day, "I have not servants enough; go fetch me some from Guinea." Upon this the master of a small packet of twenty tons, belonging to Mr. Robinson, fitted her out at once, set sail for Guinea, and brought home eighteen slaves, one of whom was a king's son. His employer burst into tears on their arrival, his order not having been seriously been given. But all this was not in Maryland or Virginia; it was in Rhode Island so much a place of resort for the leading Boston families that a portion of it is called Boston Neck to this day.

These descriptions could be paralleled though not quite fully, in all the Northern colonies. The description of the Schuyler family and of their way of living at Albany, as given by Mrs. Grant, of Laggan, about 1750, is quite on a par with these early scenes at Narragansett. In Connecticut it is recorded of John Peters, father of the early and milicious historian of that name, that he "aped the style of a British nobleman, built his house in a forest, kept his coach, and looked with some degree of scorn upon republicans." the stone house of the Lee family at Marblehead cost £10,000; the house of Godfry Malbone at Newport cost £20,000; the Wentworth house at Portsmouth had fifty-two rooms. Through all the colonies these evidences of a stately way of living were to be found.

These facts are unquestionable, and would not so fully have passed out of sight but for another fact never yet fully explained. When the war of Independence came it made no social charge in the Southern provinces, but it made a social revolution in the Northern provinces. For some reason, perhaps only for the greater nearness to Nova Scotia, the gentry of the New England provinces took the loyal side, and fled, while the gentry of Virginia fell in with the new movement, becoming its leaders. From my window, as I write, I have glimpses of some of the large houses of "Tory Row," in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where, according to the contemorary description of the Baroness Riedsel, seven kinkred families lived in the Vassalls, and some of them owning plantations in Jamaica. All fled, most of their estates were confiscated, and the war transferred the leadership of the New England colonies, as Professor Sumner has lately well shown in his *Life of Jackson*, to a new race of young lawyers. Hence all the ante-Revolutionary life disappeared, and was soon forgotten; slavery disappared also, while thet self-same social order still subsisted in Virginia, though constantly decaying, until a more recent war brought that also to an end. Mr. Lodge has best summed it up: "The aristocracy of New England did not have at bottom any of great strength of that in Virginia; but its existence was as real, and its power almost as great and unquestioned."—*T. W. Higginson, in Harper's Magazine for August.*

Dentists Must Register.

The state legislature passed and the governor has signed an act for the registration of dentists. It is supplementary to the act of 1876, regulating the practice of dentistry. The amendment provides thas it shall be the duty of any person practicing dentistry within this commonwealth, within three months after the passage of this act, and of any person intending to practice dentistry, before commencing to do so, to have recorded in the recorder's office in the county in which he or she intends to practice, the diploma or certificate provided for in the act of 1876. Any person beginning to practice dentistry after the passage of this act, having a diploma issued or purporting to be issued by any college, university, society or association shall present the same to the state examining board for approval, such examining board to endorse the diploma, without fee, if it be found satisfactory, whereupon it may be recorded. Any person who shall be entitled to such diploma or certificate, that is one who has been in practice three years shall make affidavit before some authorized person, setting forth the time of his continuous practice, and the place where such practice was pursued and shall have this affidavit recorded, the recorder to record all such diploma, certificates and affidavits in a book provided for that purpose. Any persons violating or failing to comply with this law or who shall cause to be recorded any diploma or certificate which is entirely or partially a forgery or shall make affidavit to any false statement to be recorded shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall pay a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $200 for each offense.

The Editor of the Future.

The editor of 1983 will never sigh for relaxation, never wish to go a fishing, never crave nor ask a vacation, never long to be rich that he may work when he most feels like it. He will never become tired or nauseated as he looks over the daily exchangs and finds them, as ever, filled with the same monotonous record of deaths, murders, suicides, fires, burglaries, embezzlements, defalcations, "run over and killed," "run away with and killed," "death by paris green," shipwrecks, drownings—all the same, the same and the same, from year's end to year's end, with but a change of name and locality. So firmly based will be his mind that his lively interest in all these things will never flag, and he will go on to the end until stretched out in his journalistic coffin, the lively, sharp, incisive chronicler of this eternal round of human affairs.

Happy though unknown, happy though poor, happy though dyspeptic, happy though denied the green pastures of his youth, happy though seeing naught else from his sanctum window but two brick chimneys and one iron shutter, happy at the sight of others making ten dollars to his one dollar by one-fourth the labor, happy though he rests on Sunday in studying what to write on Monday, happy in seeing the pettifogging lawyer sent on foreign missions by the man he first nominated to the presidency. Happy and cast iron. Happy and insensible to varying moods or physical pain. Happy! Happy! Happy! So happy he shall long to live on and on in the flesh, a dweller in this early tabernacle, a sojourner in this vale of tears—forever!—*Printer's Circular.*

The hop crop of Ontario is suffering from the ravages of a small green fly.

Information has been received at the Treasury department, Washington, that filled twenty dollar gold pieces have appeared in various parts of the country.

Tornadoes.

SCIENTIFICALLY ACCOUNTED FOR, AND SOME REMOTE CAUSES THAT PRODUCE PAINFUL RESULTS EXPLAINED.

The following synopsis of a lecture delivered by Dr. Horace R. Hamilton before the New York society for the promotion of science, contains so much that is timely and important that it can be read with both interest and profit:

There is probably no subject of modern times that has caused and is causing greater attention than the origin of tornadoes. Scientists have studied it for the benefit of humanity; men have investigated it for the welfare of their famiilies. It has been a vexed subject long considered, and through all this investigation the cyclone has swept across the land carrying destruction to scientists as well as to the innocent dwellers in its track. One thing, however, is certain; the cause of the cyclone must be sought far away from the whirling body of wind itself. Its results are power; its cause must also be powerful. Let us therefore consider a few facts. First, the appearance of a cyclone is invariably preceded by dark spots upon the face of the sun. These spots, indicating a disturbed condition of the solar regions, necessarily affect the atmosphere of our earth. An unusual generation of heat in one part of the atmosphere is certain to cause a partial vacuum in another portion. Air must rush in to fill this vacuum. Hence the disturbances—hence the cyclone. This theory finds additional confirmation in the fact that tornadoes come during the day and not at night. The dark spots upon the surface of the sun, whatever they may be, seem to cause great commotion in the atmosphere of the world, and it is almost certain that the extremely wet weather of the present season can be accounted for on precisely this basis. Is it reasonable to suppose that the marvelous effect of the sun upon vegetation and life in general shall be less than upon the atmosphere itself through which its rays come? The cause is remote, but the effect is here.

After describing some of the terrible effects of the cyclone, the speaker went on to say:—

This rule finds its application in nearly every department of life. An operator is in San Francisco—the click of the instrument manipulated by his fingers, in New York. The president makes a slight stroke of the pen in his study at the White House, and the whole nation is aroused by the act. An uneasiness and disgust with everything in life, commonly called homesickness, is felt by many people, when the cause is to be found in the distant home thousands of miles away. An uncertain pain may be felt in the head. It is repeated in other parts of the body. The appetite departs and all energy is gone. Is the cause necessarily to be found in the head? The next day the feeling increases. There are added symptoms. They continue and become more aggravated. The slight pains in the head increase to agonies. The nausea becomes chronic. The heart grows irregular, and the breathing uncertain. All these effects have a definite cause; and, after years of deep experience upon this subject, I do not hesitate to say that this cause is to be found in some derangement of the kidneys or liver far away from that portion of the body in which these effects appear. But one may say, I have no pain whatever in my kidneys or liver. Very true. Neither have we any evidence thut there is a tornado on the surface of the sun; but it is none the less certain that the tornado is here, and it is none the less certain that these great organs of the body are the cause of the trouble although there may be no pain in their vicinity.

I know whereof I speak, for I have passed through this very experience myself. Nearly ten years ago I was the picture of health, weighing more than 200 pounds, and as strong and healthy as any man I ever knew. When I felt the symptoms I have above described, they caused me annoyance; not only by reason of their aggravating nature, but because I had never felt any pain before. Other doctors told me I was troubled with malaria, and I treated myself accordingly. I did not believe, however, that malaria could show such aggravated symptoms. It never occurred to me that analysis would help solve the trouble, as I did not presume my difficulty was located in that portion of the body. But I continued to grow worse. I had a faint sensation at the pit of the stomach nearly every day. I felt a great desire to eat and yet I loathed food. I was constantly tired and still I could not sleep. My brain was unusually active, but I could not think connectedly. My existence was a living misery I continued in this condition for nearly a year; never free from pain, never for a moment happy. Such an existence is far worse than death, for which I confess I earnestly longed.

It was while suffering thus that a friend advised me to make a final attempt to recover my health. I sneered inwardly at his suggestion, but I was too weak to make any resistance. He furnished me with a remedy, simple yet palatable and within two days I observed a slight change for the better. This awakened my courage. I felt that I would not die at that time. I continued the use of the remedy, taking it in accordance with directions, until I became not only restored to my former health and strength, but of greater vigor than I have before known. This condition has continued up to the present time, and I believe I should have died as miserably as thousands of other men have died and are dying every day had it not been for the simple yet wonderful power of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy which I employed.

The lecturer then described his means of restoration more in detail, and concluded as follows:

My complete recovery has caused me to investigate the subject more carefully, and I believe I have found the key to most ill-health of our modern civilization. I am fully confident that four-fifths of the diseases which afflict humanity might be avoided were the kidneys and liver kept in perfect condition. Were it possible to control the action of the sun, cyclones could undoubtedly be averted. That, however, is one of the things that cannot be. But I rejoice to say that it is possible to control the kidneys and liver; to render their action wholly normal, and their effect upon the system that of purifiers rather than poisoners. That this end has been accomplished largely by means of the remedy I have named I do not have a doubt, and I feel it my duty to make this open declaration for the enlightenment of the profession and for the benefit of suffering humanity in all parts of the world.

Post Office Department accounts show for the nine months ended March 31st, 1883, an excess of $2,508,442 in receipts over expenditures.

The Sparrow and the Fly

WHAT THE LITTLE VANDALS FEED UPON.

Chief among the obligations which each applicant to the recently formed anti-sparrow association of Germantown assumes on his election to membership is that he shall deposit with the secretary a stipulated number of sparrows heads during each year and also to seek for and destroy as many eggs of the bird as he may be able to find. The members make frequent visits to the haunts of the little vandals and as soon as a nest is seen it is torn to pieces and the eggs in it taken away or broken. Thomas Gentry, who is connected with this association, was seen at the Academy of Natural Sciences lately and questioned in relation to the best methods of getting rid of the troublesome little intruders. "I don't know of a better way," he said, "of depleting their numbers than by the plan we have adopted in Germantown. If similar societies were to be organized in the different parts of the State, who would work as asiduously as we do, I think we could reduce the species very largely in a season. But people who have no grain fields and who suffer no loss nor trouble through the ravages of the pests are inclined to give them a sort of sentimental sympathy which is entirely unmerited and abused. I have been devoting years to the study of the habits and tastes of the sparrows, and I have failed, even with the closest scrutiny, to discover a single redeeming trait of character in them. They are not of the slightest benefit.

WHAT SPARROWS FEED UPON

"Don't they prey upon bugs which destroy vegetation?"

"No. In all my experiments in vivisection I have never found that they did. They destroy a certain species of beetles and carnivorous insects, but I never knew them to eat or even kill the herbivorous ones."

"It has been claimed by some farmers that if their extermination continues the Hessian fly, which is so destructive to wheat, will increase in numbers. Do the sparrows kill these flies?"

"Oh, that is not so. I never heard of sparrows having a fondness for them. They won't eat them. And another reason is that the sparrows don't go to the wheat at the same time the Hessian flies are there. One species of the flies eat the leaves and another prefers the grain itself, but they begin on the wheat about the middle of July and remain until about the first of August, while the grain is young and milky. The sparrows, you know, don't trouble the wheat until it is far past that growth and is ready to be or has been cut. The fly is a little insect about an eighth of an inch long and is not altogether unlike a mosquito. Nor will the sparrow eat caterpillars, although the popular belief is that it does. A fat caterpillar ought to be a very inviting morsel for it to devour, but, strange to say, the bird disdains it. The sparrow-hawk and the "butcher bird" will each attack and kill the English sparrow, but, unfortunately for the people, these two kinds of assailants are not numerous enough. When the sparrows are very pugnacious toward each other, I don't think they fight much with other birds.

SPARROWS IN A POT-PIE.

"The fact that sparrows drive away various other kinds of birds," the speaker went on, "is not due to their fighting spirit, but to the reason that they multiply so fast that they cover a section of the country so completely and their foraging is so thorough that the other birds have to go elsewhere to get subsistence. They will lay thirty or forty eggs and will hatch nearly every one of them. A friend of mine who lives in the country and about whose house a great many sparrows flock told me that he had discovered that there were many lice in his rooms. They were undoubtedly brought on the premises by the sparrows. The city sparrow is much less cleanly in his habits than his country cousin. And he is of very little use as a bug destroyer, because he becomes a general scavenger and feeds upon offal, garbage and other refuse to be found in the streets. But I have been told that sparrows make very good eating.

Mr. Cresson, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, told the reporter that while out gunning one day he fired into a flock of sparrows, mistaking them for reed birds. He killed a large number of them and had them cooked in a pie, and he declares that he relished them quite as much as though they had been reed birds indeed. He recommends them to sportmen as excellent eating.—*Despatch to Philadelphir Times of July 20.*

A-GREAT-PROBLEM.

TAKE ALL THE

KIDNEY & LIVER Medicines,

BLOOD PURIFIERS,

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DYSPEPSIA And Indigestion Cures.

AGUE, FEVER. And Billious Specifics.

BRAIN & NERVE Force Revivers.

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IN SHORT, TAKE ALL THE BEST qualities of all these, and the best qualities of all the best Medicines of the World and you will find that HOP BITTERS have the best curative qualities and powers of all concentrated in them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or combined, fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

July 13th-4w

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Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weakness, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, so it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power. $1- SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

Acts on the Bowels, Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

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PORT GRAPE WINE.

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Excellent for Ladies and Weakly Persons and the Aged.

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Speer's Port Grape Wine!

FOUR YEARS OLD.

THIS CELEBRATED NATIVE WINE is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country, its invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

are unsurpassed by any other Native Wine. Being the pure juice of the Grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness, are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

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The P. J. SHERRY is a wine of Superior Character, and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made. For Purity, Richness, Flavor and Medicinal Properties, it will be found unexcelled.

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This BRANDY stands unrivalled in this Country being far superior for medicinal purposes.

IT IS PURE distillation from the grape, and contains valuable medicinal properties.

It has a delicate flavor, similar to that of the grapes, from which it is distilled, and is in great favor among first-class families.

See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic N. J. is over the cork of each bottle.

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Sept. 22, '82. 1-y

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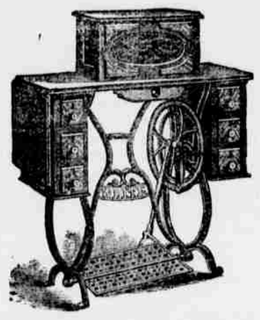

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The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the *only* sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that *nothing* but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will *not* blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively *not* injurious.

Saved his Child.

17 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Feb. 12, 1881.

Gents—Upon the recommendation of a friend I tried Brown's Iron Bitters as a tonic and restorative for my daughter, whom I was thoroughly convinced was wasting away with Consumption. Having lost three daughters by the terrible disease, under the care of eminent physicians, I was loth to believe that anything could arrest the progress of the disease, but, to my great surprise, before my daughter had taken one bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters she began to mend and now is quite restored to former health. A fifth daughter began to show signs of Consumption, and when the physician was consulted he quickly said "Tonics were required;" and when informed that the elder sister was taking Brown's Iron Bitters, responded "that is a good tonic, take it."

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

ON 30 DAY'S TRIAL.

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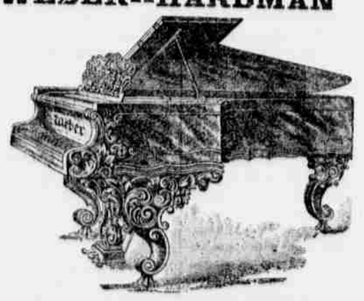

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There is no Baking Powder equal to the

SIMON PURE

Its qualities, Medicinal and Culinary, guarantee Health and Luxury.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION AND NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 14th, 1883. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.35 a. m.—Sea Shore Express for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.55 p. m.; Washington 6.40 p. m., making close connections at Philadelphia for all sea shore points.

1.50 p. m.—Day express for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.25 p. m.; Baltimore, 7.15 p. m.; Washington, 8.40 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.00 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia and New York, arriving at Philadelphia 2.55 a. m.; New York 6.20 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.05 a. m.—Erie Mail for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m.; New York, 11.20 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 9.10 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD,

6.20 a. m.—Erie Mail for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie, and through Pullman Palace cars to Buffalo via Emporium.

For Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace car to Canandaigua and through passenger coaches to Rochester.

1.05 p. m.—Niagara Express for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane. For Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through parlor car to Watkins and through passenger coaches to Rochester.

5.25 p. m., Fast line for Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Lock Haven and Watkins.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelph'a, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m., arriving at Sunbury, 1.05 p. m., with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.05 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m. with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 9.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.15 p. m., arriving at Sunbury, 6.20 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SHUNY. HAZLETON & WILKES-BARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH & WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

Mail East leaves Sunbury 6.45 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 7.41 a. m., Wilkes-barre 9.30 a. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.31 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.10 p. m.

Mail West leaves Wilkes-barre 10.30 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.06, p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 5.30 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 7.07 p. m., Sunbury 8.05 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 27, 1883

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 4 56 and 7,20 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,16 8,50 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via. Tamanend 9,00 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,50 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12,38 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,36 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,10 8,40 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a.m, 2,00 p. m. and 4,30 p. m

Passengers to and from New York, via. Tamanend and to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager;

C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Jan. 10, 1881—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 15	2 45	9 45	.....Scranton.....	9 30	2 10	6 17
9 09			.....Bellevue.....			6 22
9 03		9 37	.....Taylorville..	9 45	20	6 27
8 56		9 30	....Lackawanna..	9 52	27	6 34
8 48		9 24	..... Pittston	9 58	34	6 41
8 42		9 19	..... West Pittston	10 03	39	6 46
8 37		9 14	.....Wyoming....	10 08	44	6 51
			.....Maltby.....			6 55
			.....Bennett.....			6 58
8 25	00	9 04	....Kingston....	10 18	54	7 09
8 25	1 50	9 04	....Kingston....	10 18	2 54	7 10
	1 48		.Plymouth Junc			7 17
8 16	1 25	8 55	.....Plymouth...	10 26	3 02	7 24
	1 25		.....Avondale...		3 06	7 30
8 07	1 18	8 47	.....Nanticoke..	10 34	3 10	7 37
8 00	1 03	8 39	Hunlock's Creek	10 42	3 18	8 00
7 46	12 42	8 25	....Shickshinny..	10 55	3 33	8 25
7 33	12 25	8 17	....Hick's Ferry..	11 07	3 45	8 40
7 26	12 15	8 12	.....Beach Haven.	11 13	3 51	8 50
7 20	12 00	8 06	.....Berwick....	11 20	3 57	9 00
7 13	11 47		.....Briar Creek..			8 00
7 09	11 40	7 56	....Willow Grove.		4 07	8 05
7 05	11 32	7 52	.....Lime Ridge..		4 12	8 10
6 57	11 10	7 41	.....Espy.....	11 39	4 20	8 18
6 51	10 58	7 38	....Bloomsburg...	11 45	4 27	8 25
6 45	10 50	7 33	.....Rupert.....	11 50	4 33	8 30
6 37	10 44	7 29	Catawi'a Bridge	11 55	4 38	8 35
6 18	10 32	7 11	.....Danville....	12 18	4 56	8 52
6 10	10 08		.....Chulasky....			9 00
6 04	10		.....Cameron....		5 19	9 08
45	9	6 45	Northumberl'd	12 45	5 25	9 20
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1882.

For Fall Planting. BULBS MILLIONS OF THEM For FLORISTS and AMATEURS.

Dutch Bulbs, Japan Bulbs, French Bulbs, American Bulbs, All for Bedding or Greenhouses and Window Gardens.

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A&S Feb 9-1y

PAYNE'S 10 Horse Spark-Arresting Portable Engine has cut 10,000 ft. of Michigan Pine Boards in 10 hours, burning slabs from the saw in eight-foot lengths.

Our 10 Horse we Guarantee to furnish power to saw 8,000 to 4 of Hemlock Boards in 10 hours. Our 15 Horse will cut 10,000 feet in same time.

Our Engines are GUARANTEED to furnish a horse-power on 8 less feed and water than any other Engine not fitted with an Automatic